The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5058. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The British Press on the Failure of the Impeachment Movement.

Napoleon's Roman Policy in Accord with the Desires of the Clericals.

France Not Seeking a Territorial Extension.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

Views of the British Press.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 10—Noon.

The action of the United States House of Representatives on the resolution for the impeachment of President JOHNSON excites considerable comment. The *Times* this morning has an editorial on the subject, in the course of which it highly praises the House for its refusal to impeach the President, and considers this result as reopening the course of practical legislation. The *Times* expresses fear, however, that the President will accept the action of the House as a new indorsement of his policy, and from this concludes that "all hopes of a sound reconstruction must be deferred."

FRANCE.

The Emperor's Policy in Accord with the Desires of the Clerical Party.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

It is inferred from the tenor of the speech made by M. ROUHER in the Corps Legislatif that the French Emperor has adopted a policy on the Roman question which coincides with the views and desires of the Clerical Party. This impression is strengthened by the tone of the French Press since the speech was delivered. The Liberal journals are greatly dissatisfied, while the Clerical organs seem pleased and jubilant.

Official Explanations Regarding the Old Luxemburg Dispute.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 10—Evening.

Minister ROUHER has made some official explanations in regard to the old Luxemburg dispute. He affirms that the first suggestion for a change of frontier came last year from Prussia, and declares that since the settlement of the controversy, followed by the London Conferences, France has entertained no thought of territorial extension by negotiation or conquest.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sympathy for the Fenians—Disturbance in Liverpool Anticipated.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The Fenian sympathizers are making extensive preparations for a public funeral in Liverpool on Sunday next, in honor of ALLEN, GOULD and LARKIN. But the Orangemen of this city threaten to break up the procession, and it is feared that a serious riot will take place should the proposed Fenian demonstration be attempted.

PRUSSIA.

The Foreign Office Expenses—Indemnification of Displaced Princes—Movements of Minister Bancroft—Death of Herr Von Dreyse.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Dec. 10—Evening.

The Prussian House of Deputies has voted to transfer the expenses of the Foreign Office of Prussia to the budget of the North German Confederation.

The private treaties indemnifying the displaced Princes of Hanover, and the other provinces annexed to Prussia, were to-day approved by the Diet.

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT, the Minister of the United States, had an audience yesterday with Her Majesty the Queen of Prussia.

VON DREYSE, the inventor of the needle-gun, is dead.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The Convention reassembled at noon to-day, J. L. DUNNING in the chair.

Mr. DUNNING stated that as Mr. BLODGETT had been elected temporary chairman yesterday, and was not then present he would now vacate the chair in favor of that gentleman. No objections were made, and Mr. BLODGETT took his place as chairman and read a long address, evidently prepared with the expectation of being President.

The resolution requiring candidates for the Presidency of the Convention to state their views on the Relief Bill, was laid on the table.

The Convention proceeded to the election of a President *viva voce*, which resulted as follows: J. R. PARROTT, of Barlow, 103 votes; Mr. DUNNING, 46; and Mr. ERWIN, 2.

The election is regarded as a triumph for the more conservative wing.

Mr. PARROTT, in his address, said: That above all things the Convention should do nothing to throw additional obstacles in the path of the Republican Party, or put weapons in the hands of their enemies. The address was partisan, but not ultra.

P. M. SHEIBLY, of Floyd, a member of the Loyal League, was elected Secretary, over A. GASKILL; A. E. MARSHALL, of Monroe, Assistant Secretary.

Pending the election for President an outside negro attempted to vote in the place of an absent member. He was discovered, brought to the bar, and put out as an intruder.

The Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

In the Convention to-day, the ordinance fixing the per diem of members at $8 per day was adopted and sent to Gen. SCHOFIELD for his approval.

The ordinance paying the Secretary $8 per diem, and the Chaplain $20 per week, was passed to the second reading.

The report of the Committee on a Plan of Business for the Convention was adopted.

Unsuccessful efforts were made by the Convention to get the Committees on Finance and the Judiciary enlarged.

A resolution was adopted requiring the State Auditor to report what amount the railroads and canals have cost the State, and how much of her debt is to their account.

The resolution that the Convention would not require the test oath to be taken by the members was laid on the table.

The following resolutions of inquiry were offered: Exempting certain property from seizure for future indebtedness; securing rights of property and enlarging the civil capacities of married women; of prohibiting future Legislatures from levying an oyster tax.

They then adjourned until Thursday.

Affairs in Richmond—Delegates to the Conservative Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The corner-stone of the new Masonic Hall was laid to-day. The Grand Lodge of Virginia was present.

The hotels are packed with delegates to the Convention.

The Conservative Convention, which meets here to-morrow, has brought to this city nearly every man formerly prominent in State politics.

In the United States Court to-day a decree was made in the suit of the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore against the Bank of the Valley of Virginia, placing the latter bank in the hands of a receiver.

Over seven hundred delegates to the Conservative Convention have arrived. Hon. A. H. H. STUART will probably be chosen President. Among the delegates are Ex-Gov. LETCHER, Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER, JOHN B. BALDWIN and other prominent men.

Rumored Complications in St. Louis City Finances—Death of Prominent Citizens—Rights of Adopted Citizens.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The City Council to-day passed an ordinance authorizing the examination of all debts of the City Government, rumors having gained ground that serious financial complications exist. Also, to inquire whether any member of the City Council has any interest in any city contract.

The Council also passed a resolution condemnatory of the arrest of American citizens in England for words spoken in that country, and requesting Senator DRAKE and representative PILE, of this city, to urge upon the Executive and Congress the speedy adoption of measures which will accomplish the release of those now held in custody by the British Government, and prevent future arrests for like cause.

Resolutions were also adopted demanding that American citizens be protected in their rights wherever they may be, and the dignity of the American flag be maintained throughout the world.

Four prominent distilleries were seized here yesterday for violation of the Revenue Laws.

Mrs. MARGARET A. JOHNSTON died last night, a few hours after the demise of her husband, WILLIAM EDWARD JOHNSTON.

The Merchants' Exchange will be closed to-morrow as a mark of respect for EDGAR JAMES, who was the first Vice-President of that organization. The Exchange will be draped in mourning for thirty days.

The death of so many prominent men has occurred within the past two days that it has caused an unusual gloom throughout the city.

JOHN R. AUBAN, charged some days since with embezzling funds from the United States Revenue Office at Vicksburgh, was held in $10,000 bonds to-day to appear at Oxford, Miss., to answer any charge brought against him by the Grand Jury.

The Pittsburgh Election—Reform Candidates Elected.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Unusual interest was manifested in the municipal election here to-day.

The labor, reform and people's candidates for Mayor, Treasurer, Comptroller and City Attorney, were elected by large majorities, approximating to 3,000 over the Republican nominees. The result was unprecedented, and causes great excitement. A band of music is now serenading the successful candidate for Mayor. JOHN MCCARGO, Comptroller, and the Republican candidate for reëlection, died this afternoon at his residence.

Nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency by the Philadelphia Union League.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The following resolution was offered and adopted by the Union League of this city last night:

Resolved, That having confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, and believing that his political principles are in consonance with those of the Republican Party, and grateful for the services he has rendered to the country in every post of duty to which he has been called, we do hereby nominate him as the candidate of this League for the office of President of the United States.

Formation of a Grant Club at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

A Grant club, the object of which is to promote the nomination to the Presidency of Gen. GRANT, was formed in this city this evening. Gen. E. W. WHITTAKER was elected President. This is the first Grant Club formed in this State.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, ELIZABETH CADY STANTON and SUSAN B. ANTHONY spoke in Allyn Hall this evening in favor of woman suffrage.

At the conclusion of the speaking Mr. TRAIN was nominated for the next Presidency by his auditors.

Fraudulent Tobacco Brands—Forfeiture of Material and Machinery.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

In a civil suit in the United States District Court against BADEMAN & Co., tobacco manufacturers, the jury returned a verdict condemning all their manufactured tobacco, raw material, tools, implements, machinery, &c. In a previous trial of defendants for affixing fraudulent brands to manufactured tobacco, the jury failed to agree, and a civil action was then brought for forfeiture of material and appurtenances of the factory, with the above result. This is said to be the first civil suit of the kind in the country.

Proceedings of the Tennessee Legislature.

NASHVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The House to-day passed a bill repealing all laws disqualifying colored persons from holding office and sitting on juries; also a bill providing for the appointing of a general commissioner for the State, and three for each county, to file claims of all loyal Tennesseeans for property lost through the war, these claims to be forwarded to Washington for allowance by the Government.

Both bills will probably pass the Senate.

Wreck of the Schooner Hampden Belle.

PROVINCETOWN, Monday, Dec. 9.

Arrived, British bark *Augusta C. Small*, O'BRIEN, from Cienfuegos for Boston. She reports that on the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, off Cape Ann, bearing west thirty miles, she fell in with the wreck of the schooner *Hampden Belle*, of Salem, for Baltimore, with lumber, dismasted and water-logged. The crew were on her after-house, showing a signal of distress and requesting to be taken off. After great difficulty all hands were rescued and brought to this port.

A large schooner, name unknown, went ashore this afternoon on the outer side of Cape Cod.

A District Judge Appointed by Gen. Hancock.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The following order has been issued:

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 207.—CHARLES W. EMERSON is hereby appointed Judge of the Third District Court of New-Orleans, *vice* E. T. FELLOWS resigned.

By command of Major-Gen. HANCOCK.

GEO. L. HARTSUFF, A. A. G.

Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life Near Wheeling, Va.

WHEELING, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

A locomotive boiler exploded this morning at Glover's Gap, near this city, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, resulting in the instant death of the conductor and engineer. Another employe of the road, a foreman in the engine-shop in this city, named SHAFER, has since died from injuries received.

The Wrecked Steamer Perrit at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The wrecked steamer *Perrill* has been appraised at $40,000, and her cargo at $75,000. The salvage decreed is 8 per cent. on the net amount.

Political Organization in the South.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The white people at last see the necessity of an organization, and steps have been taken to thoroughly organize for the next political campaign.

The Cold Weather—Its Effects on Navigation.

QUEBEC, C. E., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

An ice bridge has formed between the Island of Orleans and the north shore, and it is expected an ice bridge will also form between Quebec and Point Levi immediately.

The thermometer is 25 degrees below zero.

ST. CATHARINE, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The Welland Canal is closed by ice.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

A bark is ashore at Point Abino, Lake Erie, supposed to be the *Harvey Bissell*, laden with 33,500 bushels of corn, and bound for this port. She probably went on during the snow storm of last night.

SCRANTON, Penn., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal is closed by ice. It is estimated that 26,000 tons of coal in transit are frozen up.

Messrs. GEO. T. OLIPHANT, President; JNO. JACOB ASTOR, LEGRAND B. CANNON, JAMES R. TAYLOR and ROBERT L. KENNEDY, Directors of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, arrived here to-day.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

The Abyssinian War—What it Costs to Maintain England's Honor—Scenes in Parliament.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 27, 1867.

The Government found itself obliged to go down to the House of Commons last night to ask for money wherewith to carry on the Abyssinian war. Three million sterling is the modest sum for which Mr. DISRAELI presented his little bill last night, but, of course, it is not pretended that the job can be finished up for that. The honor of England cannot be vindicated at so cheap a rate. Two millions and a half will be spent by the time the troops are landed in Abyssinia, and after that any amount of money may be sunk in the expedition. However, we are committed to it, and there is no turning back now. The character of Englishmen, the honor of the country, and everything else of that kind you can think of, are at stake; they must be maintained, and, like it or not, the war must be pushed on. That seemed to be the general temper of the House of Commons last night.

You doubtless are familiar with the appearance and forms of the House; but some of your readers may not be, and on their behalf I went to see the proceedings last night, and I shall now relate what they were like:

Owing to the absurdly small size of the House very few strangers can be accommodated with seats, and consequently there are more policemen and doorkeepers round about the entrances than you are accustomed to see at Washington. On the night of an interesting debate it is rather difficult to obtain admission, for the simple reason that there are about ten times as many people anxious to get in as the House will hold. I should advise, however, any American who happens to be here during the session, to write to a member of either House whom he may happen to know, or, if he is not acquainted with any, to send a note to the Speaker a day or two beforehand. The strangers' gallery is at best a very uncomfortable place, and the seats for members themselves are not so good as the seats for visitors in the Houses at Washington. They are talking of building a new House of Commons altogether, and using the present one as a lobby. Something will have to be done to rectify BARRY's preposterous blunder.

The present lobby of the House is a sort of hall in front of the doors. Here members' constituents wait to speak to them, or the curious stand to watch for the well-known men of the day. Last night, if the reader had been standing with me close to the door, he would have noticed a number of gentlemen straggling in, with healthy looking faces, high collars with a neckerchief tied round them, and the general look of country squires. They are for the most part the "country party" who obey the clever Mr. DISRAELI. All kinds of men pass by, until the throng diminishes and the strangers begin to send their cards in to their acquaintances. As we begin to think of moving away there enters a gentleman buttoned up in a frock coat, with a face full of lines and seams, and a heavy, almost sad look in the eyes, a yellow complexion, and thin curls just showing beneath his hat. He walks with one hand behind his back, his eyes bent upon the ground, a stoop in his shoulders, and generally with the appearance of a rather dissipated man—except for the intensely thoughtful and intellectual look which dignifies the countenance. This is the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the great Mr. DISRAELI himself, who is now going to defend the policy of the Government, and who does not know how severely it may be assailed. For see, just at his back stands a portly and burly man, with whiskers and hair turning gray, but a pleasant, cheery look in his face. He lays his great fat hand on a friend's shoulder, and they crack jokes and "chaff" each other in high glee. This is Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, and it may be that he has come down to-night to "punish" the Government, and notably to scarify yonder worn and abstracted gentleman who is entering the House. Worn, did I say? Yes; and if you recall that man's history you will not wonder at the lines in his face. Think of the terrible fight that man has waged against the world for more than thirty years! Never, probably, in the history of politics, has a public man been assailed so universally, so bitterly, so incessantly as Mr. DISRAELI, who is disappearing through that door. What a dauntless spirit he carries beneath that apparently drooping form! We may believe anything we please of his principles, but his genius and his courage—his unconquerable courage, his almost heroic resolution, we, none of us, can refuse to admire. He looks old and even feeble, (for a private sorrow has of late bowed him down,) but touch him in a vulnerable point and the brightest fire will leap forth; the tongue will talk scorpions, happy phrases and epithets will flow like water, and he will make his most relentless detractors cheer him till they are hoarse—the sole influence of his eloquence. Think of the years that man has walked over this spot where we are now standing, defeated, abused, slandered, defamed, and to all appearance with the great game of life completely lost; yet always wearing the same impassive, inscrutable look which we observed just now, always patient, and never for a moment cowed. He felt, it may be, that his day would come, and, behold! it has. This old Jewish-looking man (I use the words because they exactly describe his appearance) is now Her Majesty's Chancellor of the Exchequer, the leader of the House of Commons, and altogether I am inclined to think the foremost man in all Her Majesty's dominions.

And now there comes along one who would have been the foremost man if he could have kept his temper and ruled his tongue as skillfully as the sallow gentleman just gone. He, too, is deeply marked in the face with thought or anxiety, his hair and whiskers are gray, he looks old, he is dressed in black, and carries a thick blue-book under his arm—the Abyssinian blue-book published by Government. This is Mr. GLADSTONE, DISRAELI's most formidable antagonist, but still no match for that splendid master of *repartee* and fence. Is he going to make a speech to-night? Probably. Look, now, at this white-headed gentleman who approaches with heavy white eyebrows and the peering look of a near-sighted man. This is Hon. ROBERT LOWE, whose speeches against the Reform bill are among the ablest ever made in Parliament. It is he who has advised the present rulers to "educate their masters." The shrewd and well-conditioned gentleman in the black frock coat near Mr. LOWE is Lord STANLEY, and—I must stop. If I detain the reader thus at the door of the House, we shall never cross the threshold, and I shall have missed my object in visiting the Palace to-night.

Enter, then, the small chamber in which the Commons of England are seated together on elbowless benches, like people in the "parquette" of one of your theatres. They are jammed pretty close, and if any one wants to make a memorandum he must write it on his knee, and if he wants to put his hat down he must thrust it under the seat. Why cannot each member have a chair, like members of Congress? We will say nothing about the desk, because the House meets in the evening, and members would not want to do the business of the day at their desks. But proper room to sit down is not too much to ask for. Crowded as the benches are they will not hold many more than half the members. The Speaker sits in an old-fashioned tall chair, with a green shade projecting from it, as if to protect him from a sunstroke. Probably the gas-light hurts his eyes; at any rate, this shade renders his countenance almost invisible from the gallery. To his right hand sit the Ministerial Party, to his left the Opposition. On the front bench of the one are the Cabinet, on the corresponding bench of the other may be seen Mr. GLADSTONE and some of the chiefs of Opposition. Below this set of benches is another set, with a passage between called the "gangway." The gentlemen who sit below the gangway are supposed to be independent of party—and there may be seen Mr. LOWE, Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. BERNAL OSBORNE and many others.

First there are a number of questions to be asked of the Ministers by various members. The inquiries are generally put in as short a form as possible, and discussion is not allowed. The Minister, whose department is concerned in the case presented, replies, and the next name on the notice paper is called. When all this is over, the House, if money is to be voted, goes into "Committee of Supply," the Speaker leaves the chair, and perhaps sits down on the Ministerial bench as he did last night, and a chairman takes his seat at the clerk's table. All this being done in proper form, Mr. DISRAELI rose to make his statement. He placed himself as usual in front of a large box which stands upon the table before the Speaker, and leaning his hands upon this he began his speech. It was not a favorable example of Mr. DISRAELI's style, and any one who had heard him then for the first time would certainly have been much disappointed. He spoke in a constrained and hesitating manner, having to recapitulate a story of which facts, dates and figures formed the constituents, and which rather gave employment to the memory than to the rhetorical faculties. Only once was there a faint indication of that tact which distinguishes the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was saying, "In case we have to replace the forces which the Indian Government now lend to her Majesty, there will be an increase in the estimate of £300,000, *more or less.*" At these last words some one laughed scornfully, upon which Mr. DISRAELI turned toward him with an injured air, as if he had said "Is this fair play? I am dealing frankly with you; my estimate may not be infallible, but I give it you according to the best of our judgments as a Ministry, and more we cannot do"—all this was plainly expressed, although not a word was said. Mr. DISRAELI merely made a slight gesture, and the House cheered, and the scoffer was put to shame. Mr. DISRAELI finished his matter-of-fact business-like statement, and immediately afterward Mr. LOWE presented himself on the floor. The members called out "hear, hear," in that loud and rapid manner which constitutes the "cheers" the reader may have noticed in the Parliamentary reports. This, too, would have been a disappointing speech to any one who heard Mr. LOWE for the first time. He had a quantity of extracts to read, and anything more fatal to a speech, as a rule, cannot be imagined. Unfortunately there are times when the case which a man wishes to present absolutely requires the use of extracts, and there are rare circumstances when they are extremely telling. But in ordinary cases, the moment a speaker begins to *read*, the attention of the audience begins to wander; they do not listen to the extracts; consequently they soon lose the connection and drift of the speaker's argument, and he does not produce much impression. Mr. LOWE managed his quotations very well, and when he spoke it was in a clear distinct voice, rather in the style in which Mr. HALE, of New-York, used to speak in the House of Representatives. I think, however, that Mr. LOWE made a mistake in attacking Government upon a measure which the House, as everyone knew, was bound to support. As to the details into which he entered they were of no great importance after all, and Lord STANLEY (who rose after Mr. LOWE) gave an explanation of them which evidently fully satisfied the House. In fact Lord STANLEY's speech was an exceedingly good one—but his voice is bad, and sometimes he seems to articulate with difficulty. He was very clear and straightforward, and Mr. DISRAELI, by very slight movements now and then, showed how pleased he was with his colleague. Mr. GLADSTONE listened attentively, and one could almost see his meditated speech crumbling away beneath the force of the Ministerial statements. For the matter stands simply thus: Here are English soldiers actually landed in Abyssinia and others are on their way. Can we leave these men there to perish by refusing needful supplies? Of course, no one is so mad as to propose such a thing. If the opinion of Parliament had been asked before the expedition started, a different judgment might have been arrived at; but now the thing is done, and England would be ridiculous indeed if she turned her back on her soldiers.

At the period of the debate when Lord STANLEY sat down, such considerations as these had spread about in the House, and every one saw that there was nothing to be done but to pay the money and "look pleasant." Mr. BRIGHT told one of his friends that it was no use fighting the Government—"we are in for it," to borrow his own expression. Consequently the debate soon began to lose interest. About 7:30 o'clock a great rush was made from the House—hungry members going to dinner. Mr. HORSMAN was left speaking to green benches. By and by Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE made a fair but dull speech, Mr. GLADSTONE followed, at midnight, with a still duller one, Mr. DISRAELI replied briefly, and the matter was over. After all, the Government got through it with less trouble than they might have anticipated. The Abyssinian difficulty is not, however, one of their making; they came into it as an inheritance from previous administrations. No doubt it is a great piece of ill luck for DISRAELI that he has to endure this drain upon his finances. Next year he will probably have to talk of increasing the taxation. The Tories are rather unfortunate in this way. There is always some ugly question left to them by Liberal governments upon which they are liable to be wrecked. When they came into power last time the Reform bill was one such rock—the Abyssinian entanglement another. How Mr. DISRAELI dodged the one is well known to everybody, but the other *must* cost money, and prove a great source of vexation and annoyance. But for that the Chancellor would now be sailing in smoother water than he has known for many years past. It would be hard to be thrown out on the next budget, after escaping the perils of the Reform question. But DISRAELI will not *be* thrown out—possession is nine points of the law. He will not go. Reject his budget, and he will take anybody else's—it is all one to him.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Chair laid before the Senate the reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution inquiring whether and by what authority EDWARD COOPER has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. He replies that a vacancy having occurred by the resignation of Mr. CHANDLER, Mr. COOPER was authorized under the act of February, 1795, to assume the duties of the office until a successor was appointed.

Referred to the Committee on Finance.

PETITIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. MORGAN presented a petition from the New-York Chamber of Commerce on the subject of a return to specie payment, accompanied by a statement showing the premium on gold during each month in the years 1864 to 1867, inclusive.

Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

A resolution offered by Mr. RAMSAY giving the pay of the late Senator RIDDLE to his widow, was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. HOWARD offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be requested to furnish to the Senate a statement, setting forth, First—The amount of United States Bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, under the act of 1862, and the amendments thereto; and its branches including the Central Pacific Railroad Co., the dates at which the same was issued, the Company they were delivered to and the sections of road in respect to which they were granted. Second—An account between the United States and said Company, and each of the said branches, including the Central Pacific Company, setting forth the amount of interest paid by the United States on such bonds, and the amount of interest repaid to the United States by said Company, and each of the said branches, including the Central Pacific Company, and the mode of repayment, whether in cash or the transmission of dispatches and transportation of the mail and supplies as provided by the charter. Third—The length of line on each road already completed and accepted, designating the locality.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Mr. SUMNER offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in answering the resolution of the Senate of the 4th inst., calling for correspondence relative to claims against Great Britain, the President of the United States be requested, if compatible with the public interest, to furnish a copy of all the correspondence and other papers not hitherto published in this country, touching the recognition of belligerent rights by that Power at the beginning of the rebellion; and also touching the depredations upon the commerce of the United States by the *Alabama* and other vessels built, armed, equipped and manned in Great Britain; and that, if convenient, he cause the Secretary of State to prepare an index to all the correspondence and documents on these subjects.

DAMAGES BY THE WAR.

A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. HOWARD, and referred to the Committee on Claims, instructing the Secretary of War to settle the claims of the Columbia Turnpike Company for damages resulting to their property during the war.

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

A bill to regulate the rights of married women in the District of Columbia was introduced by Mr. HARLAN, and referred to the Committee on the District.

REMOVAL OF POLITICAL DISABILITY.

Mr. WILSON's bill to remove disabilities from certain citizen of Alabama was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a joint resolution in regard to Consular appointments, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. COLE introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

That the United States notes, commonly called Legal-tender Notes, shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, except duties on imports and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind, except for interest upon bonds when payable in coin; and shall also be lawful money and a legal-tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except where otherwise specially provided in contracts made after the 4th day of July, 1868; and except on imports and interest as aforesaid.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Mr. DOOLITTLE offered an amendment to the bill introduced by Mr. WILSON on Friday to allow the adoption of the constitutional amendments or conventions by a majority of the actual voters, instead of requiring a majority of those registered.

The amendment makes a proviso that persons who did not possess the voting qualifications required by those States previous to the rebellion, must, in order to be permitted to vote at said elections, be possessed of one of these qualifications: First, service in the United States army of one year or more; second, ability to read the Constitution of the United States and subscribe his name to an oath to support it; or, third, freehold estate in his own right to the value of $250.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said that if, as he expected, Mr. WILSON should press his bill, this amendment was very important. It might possibly bring peace to that distracted country. He hoped Congress would take a position on the question that the people would sustain.

Mr. WILSON said his bill was simply to strike out that very remarkable provision in the bill to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, which, when the bill was passed, he thought would operate badly for the friends of reconstruction. But nine States had now ordered and elected their convention, and matters were going on, he thought, exceedingly well, so that it was doubtful whether his bill was necessary. The elections there had been conducted in as orderly a manner as in the average of the country, and if one or two of the new Constitutions failed, which was doubtful, certainly there would not be more than that. Reconstruction was sure to triumph, in spite of all that might be said about it.

Mr. CONNESS hoped that this very important bill would be allowed to come in without being so prejudiced. He should be ready to review it when it was legitimately before the Senate.

Mr. DOOLITTLE hoped it was not intended to censure him; he had not gone into any discussion of it further than to say it was an important bill. He did not know from the remarks of Mr. WILSON whether he was in earnest and meant to insist on his bill, or to abandon it; whichever course that Senator took he, (Mr. DOOLITTLE,) was very much in earnest in offering the proviso.

Mr. DAVIS said the greatest issue ever before the people was looming up before them now—whether this should be a negro's or a white man's Government. Recent decisions of the people showed that it was to remain a white man's Government to the end. If the Senators from Massachusetts wanted that question forever decided let them bring out FRED. DOUGLASS as the candidate for President, and four-fifths of the white people would rally to show them that the mushroom negro measures forced upon the South would be put under their feet. The strongest desire in his bosom was to overthrow the Republican-Radical Party. He hoped the Senator from Massachusetts would press his measure. It was a test he wanted to come quickly.

Mr. STEWART said that one would suppose, from the remarks of the last speaker, that the Union Party were going a begging for the assistance of the African race. He thought no one placed any very great importance on the votes of one-tenth of the American people; that the real issue to be decided was whether loyal or disloyal men should govern the country. Every Union man adhered to the proposition that it was unsafe to place power in the hands of disloyal men. He repudiated the charge that Congress had acted unconstitutionally, and then reviewed their course toward the South before and after the refusal of the South to accord their rights to loyal men in the South, until Congress enfranchised not only blacks, but most of those whites who had had forfeited their rights. He then took up and commented upon the policy of the President until the expiration of the morning hour.

THE BELLIGERENT RIGHTS OF ABYSSINIA.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, his resolution on the subject of Abyssinian belligerent rights was postponed.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. DRAKE's resolution condemning the tones and language of certain portions of the President's message was then taken up.

Mr. DRAKE said: Nothing but a sense of duty prompted him to offer this resolution, and suggest this, perhaps, extraordinary course. But if an assault was worth resisting, it was worthy of effectual resistance. The question was whether the blows and kicks administered by the President to Congress could be salved over by Senatorial dignity. Silence on their part, he thought, little short of criminality. Never before had a President declared unconstitutional bills that had already become laws. The National Bank act, vetoed and declared unconstitutional by JACKSON, was simply the granting of certain franchises, and was no rule of constitutional action. When a bill had become a law the President was merely the executory power, and had no more right than any other man to declare it unconstitutional. An officer charged with the execution of a law had no right to impair the effectiveness of that law. The President had a right to his private opinion; they had a right to demand that he keep it to himself. Denouncing such a law as unconstitutional was, under the circumstances, an incitement and an invitation to resistance. Doubtless the offender against it would snap his finger at it, relying on Executive pardon. The Executive would probably do likewise, and if so would be the greater criminal of the two. What gave greater danger to these declarations of the President was the inflammable state of the South; but for that these might have been passed by in silence. It was but the other day these people had been at war with the nation, and in their minds for years there had been nothing but bitter, implacable hate to the Union. The want of power prevented their wreaking their vengeance on him and on the Senator in the chair, (Mr. WADE.) The President had in effect said to them: "I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to all rebels that the so-called Reconstruction acts are as plainly unconstitutional as any that can be imagined, and are therefore null and void; that these acts bind you hand and foot in absolute slavery; that you are wrongfully subjected to a strange and hostile power; that I am not bound to execute laws which are unconstitutional; and that, though for prudential reasons, I deem it best to keep up the appearance of executing them, yet I hereby proclaim for you a universal amnesty in advance for all your acts done in violation of such laws. Would they sit silently if the President had issued such a proclamation? He had concluded that he had no more right to treat the President with consideration in this discussion than though he were a doubled-skinned rhinoceros. The recent acts of this Presidential nightmare that hangs on the breast of this nation had gone into the sewers of history. Nevertheless he (Mr. DRAKE) would consider this buffeting of Congress with moderation and in a proper spirit. Assumption of ungranted powers the President had called their course; no recognition of any possibility of mistake on his part, but dogmatic defiance and denunciation of Congress as acting unconstitutionally, and as a lawless tyranical body, was the audacious course of the President. If there was no remedy for this, it was a pitiable spectacle, the sovereign power of the nation cringing to such an attack. Was it to be supposed that this denunciation was imparting information on the state of the Union? If this is so then the man in the Presidential chair was placed there to be their pedagogue; but no such thing was justified by the Constitution. He admitted that the President might recommend the repeal of any law for the sake of expediency, or he would assume that the President had power to recommend its repeal as unconstitutional. Even then it depended on the circumstances of the case. But he had no right to emasculate the force of that law or incite resistance to it—all the more heineous when there was already prejudice against Congress in the minds of men in whose ears his language had sounded like music. ANDREW JOHNSON had said to them, "Come unto me all ye that are heavily laden by Congress, and I will give you rest." Who knew that this was the last step he meditated? What meant his inquiry in the message how far he had power to resist Congress and the suggestion that the Executive might be forced to stand on his rights—of course against Congress? It was but feeling the pulse of Congress to see how far he might go, and the pulse of rebels and rebel sympathizers to see how far he should be supported, and as a proof of that, had he the power he would drive them from the capital at the point of the bayonet. The President had not merely expressed an opinion, but asserted a fact. The constitutionality of a law was a fact or was not a fact. Had the President given it in the form of an opinion nobody would have condemned it; but there was a manifest difference between them, as much so as between firing a blank cartridge and a double-shotted charge. He had thus transcended his constitutional prerogative. This was calculated to incite resistance to the law-making power by the Executive power, whose duty it was to carry the laws into effect. All men must be taught that Congress was the law-making power, whether they were named Tom, Dick or Harry, Andrew or Jeremiah. Congress still struggles with the rebellion. True, the obstruction of the laws was not now physical. Why? Simply because the rebels had not the power. The fire of a burning edifice was not put out when the edifice fell, but long after smouldered ready to break out anew. Congress, not the President, stood between the blacks and reenslavement. Left to him they would be as helpless as a lamb in the jaws of a wolf. They had called to Congress out of the depths, and, to its eternal honor, it had accorded to them not only freedom but civil and political rights. An enfranchised people, who the President said were unfit for self-government, had taken hold of political power as no people had ever done before; but for their enfranchisement free governments would not have been established in the South for years to come; governments established by men called by ALEXANDER STEPHENS a race equal to white men; but they were perfectly able to govern themselves. The great question was, would the Southern people establish Republican governments or assist the cause of loyal reconstruction? The President sought to teach rebels that there was no punishment for resistance to the Reconstruction Act while the power was in his hands. The President was precluded, by the action of Congress in passing a bill, from pronouncing an opinion on it otherwise than as an individual, Congress being the supreme legislative power, whose acts were entered on record in the archives of the nation, and every such officer was bound by it and must make it his own rule. Especially was this the case where a law is passed over the President's veto, after rehearing and reargument, when the President was effectually barred and precluded from denouncing it as unconstitutional. If he were not, why could not any other executive officer denounce it? If he or they had such power, whence did it come? If from the Constitution, in what section? If it were true that the President had not this right, it followed that he had used his high office to set before them the opinions of ANDREW JOHNSON, who was no more than any other man they met in the street. Was that not a breach of the high privileges of Congress. He was convinced this called for reprehension, and they could not, in view of their high office, pass by this denunciation on State papers read over the whole Union. This was the Senate of the United States, and he would preserve its dignity from such encroachments, so that it should never again be attacked by executive insolence. This much he owed to himself, and to the noble State he represented, whether the Senate agreed with him or not.

Mr. JOHNSON desired to speak on the resolution, but said if it was agreeable to the Senate he would prefer to have it postponed until to-morrow.

At the suggestion of Mr. SHERMAN the further consideration was postponed to Thursday at 1 o'clock, and, after a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[In the vote on Saturday suspending the currency contraction, the following names are omitted in the New-York papers of members voting: Nays—Messrs. McCullough, Peters, Phelps, Pike, Poland, Price, Pruyn, and Davis was printed for Dawes.]

THE BOUNTY ACT.

Mr. BUCKLAND introduced a bill to amend the additional Bounty act, so as to extend its benefits to soldiers who had been discharged for expiration of their term of service a short time prior to the actual expiration of their term. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The Speaker announced the following Committees:

On Reconstruction—Messrs. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Boutwell, of Massachusetts; Bingham, of Ohio; Farnsworth, of Illinois; Hulburd, of New-York; Beaman, of Michigan; Paine, of Wisconsin; Brooks, of New-York; Beck, of Kentucky.

On Revision of the Laws of the United States—Messrs. Poland, of Vermont; Spalding, of Ohio; Jenckes, of Rhode Island; Ferriss, of New-York, and Woodward, of Pennsylvania.

On Ordnance—Messrs. Logan, of Illinois; Butler, of Massachusetts, and Schenck, of Ohio.

To Fill Vacancies—On Mines and Mining, Mr. Knott, of Kentucky; on Public Buildings and Grounds, Mr. Jones, of Kentucky; on Expenditures in Public Buildings, Mr. Grover, of Kentucky; on Expenditures of War Department, Mr. Golladay, of Kentucky.

PETITIONS AND COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce on the subject of a return to specie payment.

The Speaker presented communications as follows:

From the Secretary of State, with a letter from Mr. JAMES BUCKHEAN, formerly a leading merchant at Rio Janeiro, explaining the cause of the diminution of United States tonnage. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of expenditures for supervising and local inspectors, &c. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

From the Secretary of State, with a report relative to the relief and protection of American seamen. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT CHEYENNE.

Mr. DODGE offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a United States Arsenal at Fort David Russell, at Cheyenne, Dakotah Territory. Adopted.

SEALING SCALES, WEIGHTS AND BALANCES.

Mr. HOOPER introduced a bill to provide for the sealing of scales, weights and balances, used by National Banks, Navy-yards and Custom-houses. Referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

PERSONAL.

Mr. ALLISON, as a question of privilege, presented a letter from Mr. ORDWAY, Sergeant-at-Arms, referring to certain newspaper paragraphs, particularly one in the New-Hampshire *Patriot*, charging him with having presented, and had allowed large sums for, liquors, cigars, &c., furnished to the Committees of the House, denouncing such charges as utterly false and base; denying that any bills for liquors or cigars, or other extravagances, had been allowed since he was Sergeant-at-Arms, and requesting an examination of his accounts.

Mr. ALLISON stated that he had faith in the honesty of that officer, but thought that his request was reasonable and proper. He therefore moved a reference of the subject to the Committee on Accounts. The motion was agreed to.

PRINTING REPORT.

Mr. LAFLIN, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 1,000 extra copies of the acts relating to loans and currency from 1842 to 1867, including all the Loan Bills passed since 1790, and showing the amounts authorized and issued under them.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, inquired as to the cost of the printing and of the compilation.

Mr. LAFLIN mentioned that from $60 to $70 for the one, and referred Mr. WASHBURNE to the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means for the other.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that the compilation would cost just nothing at all, and hoped that that would be satisfactory to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. WASHBURNE admitted that it was, adding that he was glad to be glad to be satisfied even once by the gentleman from Ohio. [Laughter.]

PAYMENT OF WITNESSES.

Mr. MCCLURG, Chairman of the Committee on Southern Railroads, offered a resolution authorizing the clerk to pay two witnesses examined to-day before that committee. The resolution was adopted.

The Speaker then proceeded to call on the committees for reports.

A WESTERN LAND BILL.

Mr. DRIGGS, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a joint resolution extending, for two years, the time allowed to railroad companies in Michigan and Wisconsin, so as to entitle them to lands granted under the act of March 3, 1865, with a proviso that the roads shall be completed before Dec. 31, 1872.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, denounced the bill and the whole policy of land grants as being for the benefit of railroad companies and in opposition to the interests of the people. He moved to lay the joint resolution on the table. Negatived by yeas, 35; nays, 111.

Mr. JULIAN explained and advocated the bill.

Mr. ROSS expressed his surprise that after all the land granted to Michigan within the last four years, there was any more public land left in that State.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, attempted to get the attention of the House to some other points involved, but was prevented by the previous question being moved and seconded. The joint resolution was then passed by yeas 108, nays 39.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Post-office Committee, reported a joint resolution, authorizing the Postmaster-General to print 500 extra copies of his report and accompanying documents. Passed.

Also, a joint resolution making it the duty of the Postmaster-General to allow Senators and Representatives to examine and copy all papers and recommendations in the office appertaining to appointments and removals of Postmasters, &c.

Mr. JULIAN, who had originally introduced the joint resolution, explained the necessity for it. He said that sometimes, when he called at the Department to look at papers, he found that they were examined before he was allowed to see them. In one case, on looking over papers connected with the removal of a Postmistress, the support of a blind mother, he found among them an offer of a sum of money to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General for the removal of the incumbent and the appointment of the applicant. He would not say that the bribe was operative, but this showed why such papers should be open to the inspection of members.

Mr. WARD asked Mr. JULIAN whether he connected the Second Assistant Postmaster-General with that appointment.

Mr. JULIAN replied that he did not. The letter had been addressed by mistake to that official, and had been by him handed over to the First Assistant Postmaster-General.

The joint resolution was passed.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the Senate bill authorizing SAMUEL CHASE BARNEY, Jr., to change his name to DE KRAFT, with an amendment as an additional section, giving jurisdiction in like cases to the Supreme Court in the District.

The resolution was agreed to, and the bill as amended was passed.

THE CONFISCATION BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Speaker announced the next business in order to be the Confiscation bill, which, on the 19th of March last, had been postponed till the second Tuesday in December.

Mr. CHANLER addressed the House against the bill, declaring that it was time that the black rag of confiscation should be lowered and the "Union Jack" raised in its stead. He replied to and denounced the argument made by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, last March, on his advocacy of the bill, and supported his own position by references to events in ancient and modern history, bearing upon the point of general confiscation. In conclusion, he said that the black flag must come down; that the "Death's head" and "Cross-bones," so long used as a "bug-a-boo" against the people of the South, was an insult to that people; that the South must be reconstructed, and the white race there rehabilitated in the full power which belonged to it as inheritor of the founders of the Government.

Mr. ELDRIDGE followed on the same side. He commenced by declaring that it was time the Union was restored, and that the people were enjoying the fruits of their victory. Why, he asked, had not the Union been restored? The faithful and impartial historian would, in answering that question, prefer a most fearful indictment against the party which had control of the Government. It would show a record of cruel despotism, of wicked usurpation, of violated law, of broken faith, of unfulfilled promises, of rights disregarded, of constitutions overthrown and civil liberty trodden under foot, and all in the interest of a mere party. Referring to the declaration of Mr. STEVENS that the lives and property of the people of the South were at the disposal of the victor Government, he denounced it as most atrocious. In the name of the Union, its cherished memories and sacred hopes, he denied it; in the name of the Constitution, yet living in force, however much ignored and disregarded, he denied it; in the name of the common law of nations, he denied it. There was no law, human or divine, by which it could be defended. Robbery was the main-spring and inspiring motive of the bill. It would have to go back for its precedents to the days of savage cruelty. There never had been a proposition so terrible or so atrocious. It was in direct violation of the Constitution, being both a bill of attainder and an *ex post facto* law. There was no war now—no insurrection, no rebellion. By what right were the laws of war enforced? By what right did Congress dispose of life and liberty in the South? By what right was the sword of power upheld? There was no longer any belligerency, and therefore Congress had no belligerent rights. He appealed to the Republican Party to restore the Government and make good its pledges and promises to save the Union. All the reconstruction measures were but the last resort of a desperate party, and were devised not by statesmen in the interest of the country, but by politicians in the interest of party.

The bill was postponed until the 21st of January next.

ADJOURNMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Mr. SCHENCK offered a concurrent resolution for an adjournment over the holidays, from Friday, the 20th, till Monday, the 6th of January next.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to lay it on the table, which was negatived, only sixteen members voting for the motion.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, called for the yeas and nays, and for tellers on the yeas and nays. Both were refused, and the concurrent resolution was adopted.

SALES OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS.

Mr. BANKS asked leave to offer a resolution requesting the President to furnish information as to the sale of public vessels since the close of the war, but Mr. MUNGER objected.

SPECIE IN THE TREASURY.

Mr. INGERSOLL asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to invent the ways and means necessary to unlock and put in circulation the enormous amount of $138,167,820 now locked up in the vaults of the Treasury, or such part thereof as may not be required to pay interest on the public debt, but Mr. GARFIELD objected.

NEW-YORK MEMBERS.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, appeared in his seat yesterday for the first time this session, and Mr. VAN HORNE, of New-York, to-day.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, made some remarks in support of his proposed Constitutional Amendment, and then the House, at 4:10 o'clock, adjourned.

A Coal Miner Killed in Virginia—Death of His Wife.

From the Richmond, (Va.,) Dispatch, Dec. 9.

A fearful and shocking accident occurred on Friday evening at the Bright Hope coal pits, in Chesterfield County. The unfortunate victim, JOHN WEATHERMAN, was standing on a platform about 600 feet below the surface, his duty being to unhitch the empty descending car and to place in the iron cage the one just loaded. WEATHERMAN was standing by to perform this duty, when he was warned from above to look out for an empty car which was descending with fearful rapidity. It is supposed that he did not hear the cry, and in a moment more the ponderous car, in its iron cage, struck him with full force. He was knocked from the platform, and thence fell a 100 feet lower to the bottom of the shaft. When his fellow-workmen descended they only found his mangled and lifeless remains. At the time Mr. WEATHERMAN met his death a messenger was on his way to the pits with intelligence of the sudden death of his wife, who resides in Manchester.

The Recent Railroad Decision in New-Jersey.

From the Trenton Gazette, Dec. 10.

The opinion lately delivered by Chief-Justice BEASLEY, in the Court of Errors and Appeals, and sustained by a vote of that Court, in the case of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company *vs.* The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad Company and others, has been followed by an injunction commanding the defendants to forever cease using that section of road extending from Jackson to Hampton, a distance of about seven miles, thus severing the connection between New-York and Philadelphia. The effect of this has been to arouse a strong feeling against the Camden and Amboy Company throughout the State, and especially in that growing section that was being rapidly developed under the fostering influence of the Raritan and Delaware Bay Road. Property has, it is claimed, already depreciated ten per cent., and the disasters that will follow are spoken of in the most indignant terms.

STOPPAGE OF THE RENSSELAER IRON WORKS.—The Rensselaer Iron Works (Rolling Mills) stopped work Saturday night for the season. It has been the custom in years past to stop for a short time for repairs at this time of the year; but now there is a probability that the mills will not run until next Spring. The prevailing dullness and absence of orders for work is the occasion of shutting down. By this stop some three hundred hands will for the present be thrown out of employment.—*Albany Journal, Dec. 9.*

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

The Conservative Convention—Opposition to Negro Suffrage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MACON, Ga., Friday, Dec. 6, 1867.

The Conservative Convention, which, under the Presidency of Mr. B. H. HILL, has been in session since yesterday morning, has just adjourned, having adopted a preamble and a number of resolutions expressive of firm adherence to the Constitution, pledging the people to a cordial obedience to all constitutional laws, denouncing the Convention to meet in Atlanta, and especially the fraudulent mode of electing delegates, providing for the organization of a Central Conservative Committee, with power to form sub-committees in all the counties for the purpose of defeating the action at Atlanta, and appointing a committee, consisting of Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, B. H. Hill, Warren Aiken, Absolom H. Chappell and T. L. Guerry, to prepare and publish an address to the people of Georgia. A resolution was introduced and passed unanimously, amid great applause, returning the thanks of the Convention to "our Conservative friends of the North and Northwest," who have taken a stand to protect the South against the Radicals, and to those benevolent persons who subscribed to furnish food to the starving poor in the time of their direst distress. This resolution was presented by Mr. PARMETAS REYNOLDS, of Newton County, a gentleman of over 60 years of age, a former member of several State Legislatures, and an Old-line Whig, and his speech was full of deep feeling and kind sentiment. The loud cheers with which it was received proved beyond a doubt how fully the audience shared the feelings of the speaker.

The Convention was composed of leading men from nearly eighty counties. Most of them were advanced in life—men of culture, intelligence and moderate views. There were a few young bloods who were more ardent than prudent, and some of whose utterances would have been better left unsaid. But on the whole, from observation of the body, and from conversation with many of the members from all parts of the State, I am convinced that their temper was decidedly in favor of reconstruction on any other basis than "negro supremacy." To this the opposition is uncompromising, and it is because it is universally believed that universal negro suffrage will form a part of the work of the Atlanta Convention, that the resolution is so unanimous and determined to use every proper means to defeat it. During all the discussions, in which frequent allusions were made to "the good men at the North who are fighting for the preservation of constitutional liberty," I did not hear the Democratic Party, or any partisan platform, alluded to even indirectly. The fact is, as I have stated in former letters, that party ties and predilections do not exist among this people. They are for peace on any basis which will secure its permanence. Negro suffrage is opposed because it is believed that with it peace is unattainable. I had ample opportunity to judge of this, and I have not a doubt that such is the case.

Of the five men appointed to draft the address all were opposed to secession and the war, with the exception of Mr. GUERRY. They all acquiesced in the action of the State, or, as it is called, "went with their State," but at the outset Messrs. JOHNSON, HILL, CHAPPELL and AIKIN were strongly opposed to the dissolution of the Union. A very large number of the delegates were also anti-secessionists, and of the old Whig Party.

**However widely persons may differ as to the policy or wisdom of these men, it was impossible not to be struck by their earnestness and sincerity, or not to be convinced that their opposition to reconstruction is caused exclusively by their dread of negro suffrage as the consummation of social and political ruin. I heard several old men say that they would agree to any compromise which would save them from this. They said: "We know we shall be represented at the North as rebels, traitors, and obstacles to peace; that our motives and objects will be all misconstrued to our prejudice, and that our effort to save ourselves will be said to be a renewal of a rebellious spirit." "But, Sir," they added, "this will be a cruel wrong. We are ruined financially, and our rights taken from us. We are the most cruelly oppressed people on earth; but we can bear this and give implicit obedience to authority so long as our Government is not given up to the ignorant and barbarous negroes."

The fear of the passage of an ordinance of wholesale repudiation by the Atlanta Convention, I found to be almost universal. It is believed that this will be done in order to secure the adoption of the Constitution by the white electors who strongly favor an escape from the payment of all debts, public and private. There can be no doubt that a sweeping measure of relief would overcome the scruples of many with reference to negro suffrage, especially those who live in counties where the black population is comparatively small, and where the whites are for the most part poor and ignorant.

The rumor that Gen. POPE contemplates the deposition of Gov. JENKINS is again rife. Several persons are mentioned as likely to be the appointed successor. Among these are Ex-Gov. BROWN, with a Congressional restoration of political rights: Mr. JAMES L. SEWARD, Ex-Member of Congress, and Messrs. HURLBERT and BULLOCK of the Express Company. I have heard since I came here that the removal would be made at once but for the remonstrance of the Northern holders of Georgia State bonds, who have implicit faith in Gov. JENKINS' integrity and financial management, and but for the alleged opposition of President JOHNSON and Gen. GRANT to the removal of civil officers.

The cars going hence to Atlanta are taking numbers of delegates to the Convention of Monday next. They are going to hold an informal caucus and prepare a programme, if possible. I have seen a few of them, and from what they say they seem prepared for very advanced radicalism. UBIQUE.

Sympathy and Relief for the Followers of Garibaldi.

From the Alta California, Nov. 14.

According to previous notice, on Sunday, Nov. 10, 1867, the Italians residing in San Francisco held a meeting in the hall of the Italian Philharmonic Society, to take into consideration the late disastrous events which have taken place in Italy. The meeting was called to order by C. L. NARIZANO, who stated its object, and proposed for President ANGELO MANGINI, Esq., who was unanimously elected. The following resolutions were then adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That the Italians of San Francisco, deeply moved by the events which have lately taken place in their country, having met together, sent an address to Gen. GARIBALDI to express to him the lively interest and love which the Italians of California feel for him; and accompany this address with the proceeds of a subscription to be by him disposed of as he shall think best for the help of the wounded patriots and the families of the dead and wounded in the last attempt to free Rome from the Papal yoke.

2. That said address and proceeds of the subscription shall be sent to Hon. G. V. MARSH, United States Minister to Italy, to be by him safely delivered to Gen. GARIBALDI, together with a letter to said Minister thanking him in the name of the Italian population here for the sympathy he has shown for Gen. GARIBALDI.

3. That VICTOR EMMANUEL and his counselors, by their conduct, especially in these last events, in having connived with BONAPARTE the *coup d'état* to get rid of the Italian patriots, to whom he owes the Kingdom of Italy; in having allowed the French army to contaminate again our soil, and by agreement with it, having made use of the Italian army to destroy more easily that sacred handful of heroes who wished to give Rome to Italy; we, in unison of heart with our brothers who, in the cities of Italy, protest with arms in hand against such butchery, declare him to have rendered himself unworthy of being King of Italy.

4. That LOUIS NAPOLEON, in the nineteenth century, with his continual invasions upon our soil, in having robbed us of a province, in having butchered our best patriots, in having deceived and betrayed us in every possible manner, has acquired the hatred and execration of all the Italians; and it is our earnest hope that Europe, tired of witnessing so long a such spectacle, will proclaim him before all nations unworthy to live in the centre of civilized Europe.

5. That a vote of thanks be given to the liberal Press of San Francisco, for the lively interest they have shown for our cause and for the affection and esteem they have for Gen. GARIBALDI.

6. That these resolutions be sent to Gen. GARIBALDI, and published in the *Eco delle Patria*, *Alta California*, *Evening Bulletin*, *Times*, and in the liberal papers of Italy.

The subscription has already reached $1,000 and bids fair to realize a handsome sum.

FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

The Constitutional Conventions in Mississippi and Arkansas—Gen. Ord's Order.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH MILITARY DISTRICT, (MISSISSIPPI AND ARKANSAS,) OFFICE OF CIVIL AFFAIRS, HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., Dec. 5, 1867.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 37.—I. At the election held in the States of Mississippi and Arkansas—commencing on the 5th day of November, 1867, and continuing until completed—to determine whether State Conventions should be held "for the purpose of establishing constitutions and civil governments" for those States, "loyal to the Union," and for delegates thereto, a majority of the registered voters in each of the States having voted on the question of Convention, and the number of votes cast "For a Convention" in each State, being a majority of all the votes cast therein on the question, the Conventions will be held as provided by act of Congress, approved March 23, 1867.

The Hall of the House of Representatives in the State House at Jackson, Miss., and 11 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, the 7th day of January, 1868, are designated as the place and time for the assembling of the Convention for the State of Mississippi.

The Hall of the House of Representatives in the State House at Little Rock, Ark., and 11 o'clock A. M., Tuesday the 7th day of January, 1868, are designated as the place and time for the assembling of the Convention for the State of Arkansas.

II. Irregularities in the conduct of the election in certain precincts of the States composing the district having been reported to these headquarters, and the vote in those precincts having been suspended to await official investigation, renders it impracticable to promulgate at the present time the list of delegates elected to the respective State Conventions, as also "the total vote in each State for and against a convention." The lists of delegates and the total vote will be published in General Orders as soon as practicable, after they are correctly ascertained.

By command of Brevet Major-Gen. ORD.
O. D. GREENE, Assistant Adjutant-General.
OFFICIAL: JOHN TYLER, First Lieutenant Forty-third Infantry, Brevet Major United States Army, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Strike in Illinois—Riotous Proceedings.

From the Chicago Journal, Dec. 6.

The laborers engaged by some of the contractors who are deepening the Illinois and Michigan Canal, between the Sag and this city, on Tuesday last "struck" for higher wages. A large number of men, in the employ of Messrs. SINGER & TALCOTT, of this city, who were at work lower down the canal, near Lemont, refused to participate in the strike, being content with their pay—$1 75 *per diem*. The strikers demand $2. SINGER & TALCOTT's men have been repeatedly threatened with violence should they persist in working, but in spite of these threats continued to pursue their employment.

Yesterday afternoon great excitement was created by a repetition of the boisterous threats of the strikers, and it was momentarily expected that they would make a raid upon their wiser fellow-workmen. On the latter quitting work several rows took place, the intimidators being the aggressors, and intimating their intention to put a summary stop to the work to-day. As usual, at 7 o'clock this morning, SINGER & TALCOTT's men resumed their job. Shortly afterward they were set upon by a large body of the refractories and driven from the canal, but not without a struggle. Mr. TALCOTT started in haste for this city and informed the Police authorities of the state of affairs. He swore out some twenty warrants for the arrest of the ringleaders. The documents were placed in the hands of a constable who departed for the scene of trouble, accompanied by ten city patrolmen. The contractors assert their determination to withstand the demands of the strikers for a higher rate of wages.

California Passenger Tax Declared Illegal.

Judge SAWYER, of San Francisco, has rendered an opinion in regard to the stamp tax on passengers departing by sea from that port. An act of the California Legislature in 1862 imposed a tax on every person departing from the State by sea, and suit was commenced by the State through its Attorney against I. W. RAYMOND, agent of the opposition line of steamers, *via* Nicaragua, to enforce the collection of said tax. In the decision Judge SAWYER declares that Congress has the exclusive right to regulate commerce, and that carrying passengers comes under the general head of commerce, and consequently the State has no power to levy or collect such tax, and that the act is unconstitutional and void. He therefore decides that "the demurrer (of the defendant) is sustained and judgment will be entered thereon in favor of defendants."

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

Revenue Stamps Worth $5,200 Stolen in Baltimore and Brought to this City—A Portion Recovered—A Banker and a Broker Arrested.

Some days ago Justice HOGAN was applied to at the Tombs for a warrant authorizing the arrest of certain persons on the charge of having stolen a quantity of internal revenue beer-barrel stamps, valued at over $5,200, the property of the United States Government, and in the custody of the Collector for the Second District of Maryland. The stamps were abstracted from the office in Baltimore on the 16th ult. Mr. L. W. RIDGELEY, of the United States Commissioner's office in Baltimore, in making his application for the warrant, made an affidavit to the effect that LEONARD HUYCK and EDWIN A. WEED had stolen the stamps; because they had, as he was informed by Mr. THOS. E. SMITH, Collector of the Eighth District of New-York, endeavored to sell a quantity of stamps, $3,587 50 worth of which SMITH had seized, and RIDGELEY had identified the same as those stolen from the Baltimore office. Mr. SMITH made an affidavit also, corroborating that made by RIDGELEY. The warrant was issued, and given to Detective FRANKLIN, of Philadelphia, and Officer CROKER, of this City, who succeeded yesterday in arresting both of the accused, when they were arraigned before the magistrate. As soon as the necessary preliminaries were arranged an examination was commenced, and the following evidence elicited:

George E. Stothower testified as follows: I am a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second District of Maryland; my office is at No. 58 East Baltimore-street, Baltimore; our office was robbed on the 16th of November, when a number of beer stamps were taken; they were issued by Goverement to be used on beer barrels, they belonged to the United States Government; there were five thousand two hundred and odd dollars' worth taken; I have seen a portion of these stamps since that time at Mr. Smith's office in this City; the stamps now shown are a portion of those stolen; I saw the stamps at Mr. Smith's office on the 3d inst.

Cross-examined— was at the office in Baltimore the day the stamps were taken; they were taken between one and two o'clock, as near as I can tell; I never saw either Mr. Huyck or Weed in the office.

Redirect—I was the only person in the office; I was in the back office, and the strangers were in a box in the front office, behind the counter, in such a position as made it impossible for me to see without my attention was particularly directed to it; there was a partition across the office.

Collector Smith, being examined, testified: I am Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of this State, and my office is at No. 190 Fifth-avenue; I know Mr. Huyck and Mr. Weed, and identify the stamps now shown; I first saw them at my office on the 3d of November, when they were brought there by Weed, who was accompanied by Huyck; the latter met me at the door and said he had the stamps; he pulled out one sheet and showed it to me; I think he said he got a party to advance the money for them; I asked him where the stamps were, and he said outside; I told him to bring them in; after Huyck had been absent a few minutes Weed came into my private office and laid the stamps on the desk; I immediately called for Mr. Gilbert, my chief clerk, handed him the stamps and requested him to count them, he took them into the main office, and I then said to Huyck and Weed: "Gentlemen, I have seized those stamps;" I then told them I had received a circular from the Collector of Baltimore that a large amount of stamps had been stolen from his office, and that I wanted to know where they got those stamps from, as I believed them to be a portion of those stolen from Baltimore; Weed said: "Huyck, why did you get me into this scrape? How am I going to get my money that I have advanced you?" I do not recollect what reply Huyck made; Huyck said I should not detain those stamps, and I said I would; Weed said to Huyck that I was a Government officer and that he could not prevent me; I also told them that I was going to write a note to the Collector at Baltimore; Huyck then said he had bought the stamps from a man named Meyer, of Mauchchunk, Penn.; late in the afternoon of the 23d of November, Huyck came to my office, and said that there was a friend of his of the name of Murray, to whom a man in Pittsburgh was indebted in a large sum of money, and who had three or four thousand dollars in beer stamps, and who proposed to pay him in part in the stamps; Huyck wanted to know what I paid for beer stamps; I told him I paid the Government 92½; Huyck said he wanted to make something out of it himself; I told him he might make the best bargain he could with the man, and bring the man and stamps to me; I next saw him on the 30th ult.; he came in with a stranger and Mr. Weed; I don't think he told me what he could buy the stamps for; he did not demur at selling them at the Government rate; the amount of stamps now here are worth $3,587 50.

The witness was then cross-examined at great length, but the only fact of importance elicited was, that WEED said he had advanced to HUYCK $3,062 on the stamps.

Joseph D. Stewart, counsel for the defence, was then called on the part of the defendants, and testified as follows: I am an attorney-at-law; have practiced for about twenty-three years in Washington City, and for the past seven in New-York, at No. 34 Pine-street, and now at No. 20 Nassau-street: I have known Leonard Huyck for seventeen or eighteen years; have known him most of that time as connected with banking business in Washington, first as clerk, teller, cashier and one of the firm of Sweeney & Huyck, bankers and brokers; then as cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, and last as President of that bank; that bank went into liquidation in the month of May, 1866; since that I have known Mr. Huyck in the City of New-York; have noticed and watched his movements and occupations, and know quite well what he has been doing, and trying to do, to support his family; for the last two months he has been under my daily observation, and from the 8th of November until the 30th I saw him every day, particularly on the 15th, 16th and 17th of that month; on the 16th ult. I was at his house, No. 18 Washington-place, and on that day I knew his presence from the fact that his wife was confined; I have seen him each and every day after that up to the present time; I have seen him some time during each day, and know that he has not been absent from this City; I also know Weed and have known him for about three years, and it so happens that I saw him here from the 15th of November every day since, and know that he has not been absent from this City during that time.

There being no further evidence ready the magistrate announced that he would remand the accused until to-day. When examined HUYCK stated that he was a banker, a native of New-York, residing at No. 18 Washington-place, 33 years of age, and was not guilty. WEED is 28, a native of Connecticut and a broker. He resides at No. 34 Sixth-street, and pleaded "not guilty."

VITAL STATISTICS.

Dr. Harris' Weekly Letter—Frightful Infantile Mortality—The Cholera at the South.

Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, yesterday sent his weekly report to the Board of Health, in which he says:

In the first week of December, ending on Saturday last, there were 386 deaths in New-York, including 49 in the public institutions. There were 154 deaths in Brooklyn, exclusive of 16 that were returned from county institutions and streets. This mortality, estimated upon the last census, is equal to 25.63 deaths in 1,000 inhabitants yearly, in New-York, and to 27.04 in 1,000 in Brooklyn. The zymotic diseases still keep in unexampled abeyance. They destroyed only 68 lives, or 17.02 per cent. of those that died in New-York and only 34 persons, or 20 per cent. of those that died in Brooklyn last week. But this inactivity of filth, poisons and infections was counterbalanced by unusual fatality of congestive and inflammatory diseases. These maladies of vital organs, classed as local diseases, caused 174 deaths, or 40.08 per cent. of the total in New-York and 63 deaths, or 37.06 per cent. of all in Brooklyn. Pneumonia and congestion of the lungs together, destroyed sixty lives in the two cities, while the inflammatory, congestive, and other diseases of the brain were charged with the death of ninety-nine persons, mostly children. The sanitary lesson concerning this excessive mortality by the local congestions and inflammations—studied from the certificates and local circumstances of the individual deaths—is plainly this, namely, that the piercing cold finds a multitude of persons that are undefended against its inclemency, while it shuts up a vastly greater multitude of women and children in the unhealthy atmosphere of unventilated dwellings. Escaping the zymotic diseases of Summer, a great many persons die now in the cold season of local diseases that are scarcely less preventable than the filth infections. The fact should be observed that eleven more women than men died last week, and that child mortality by the local diseases almost equaled the murderous fatality of the zymotics of the warmer season. The mortality in the first year of infancy equaled 23.32 per cent. of the total in New-York, and 20 per cent. of the total in Brooklyn. The deaths of children under five years equaled 47.93 per cent. of all in the latter city. The mean temperature of the week was 29 degrees Fahrenheit, and the extreme range was from 13 degrees on the 1st inst. to 45 degrees Fahrenheit on the 6th inst. The unexampled exemption of the metropolis from the zymotic diseases, and especially from fatal diarrhœal disorders, may justly be presumed to presage a healthy season, yet the presence of epidemic cholera in the Delta of the Mississippi and in Cuba may be a needed monitor, for cholera is now recognized as the Great Sanitary Inspector that stalks abroad over the continent and cities, applying such inexorable tests to all populous places that no health government need expect to escape the ordeal. The epidemic has somewhat abated in New-Orleans. There were only 70 deaths by it the week ending Dec. 1. The Winter months give ample time to make this warning the means of complete protection against any onsets of the pestilence in the ensuing season. Science has given both certainty and increased means of defence, but all experience in the sanitary warfare against the epidemic continues to teach homely lessons which every family can readily understand and apply. The whole lesson of the present epidemic is thus epitomized by Dr. JOHN SIMON, in his recent report for the Privy Council to the British Parliament: "In the long chain of cause and effect through which the rise of a certain ferment in India becomes the predestining force for subsequent outbreaks of the pestilence elsewhere, we see only one link where we may strike with the certainty of preventive effect. And, practically, the chain of evil is abruptly broken wherever thorough cleanliness prevails. The details of the contrary condition are beyond measure disgusting to write about; but more disgusting by far would it be that they should continue in consequence of not being identified. It cannot be too distinctly understood that the person who contracts cholera in this country, is *ipso facto* demonstrated with almost absolute certainty to have been exposed to excremental pollution; that what gave him cholera was cholera contagium discharged from another's bowels; that, in short, the diffusion of cholera among us depends entirely upon the numerous filthy facilities which are let to exist for the fouling of the earth and air and water, and thus, secondarily, for the infection of man. Excrement—sodden earth, excrement—reeking air, excrement—tainted water—these are for us the cholera." In America, as in Europe, cleanliness, absolute cleanliness, and the employment of proper means to prevent putresence, continue to be the great safeguards against this dreaded scourge. In twenty-five cities and towns of England that were at the beginning of the epidemic designated for a final record in it, solely upon the ground that having formerly been unhealthful and favorite haunts of cholera, they had been brought under the full influence of sanitary improvement, and had maintained a complete system of cleaning and drainage prior to the last visitation of this epidemic, the infection failed to spread, and the health officers found in this fact and its attendant circumstances full proof of the protective power of such sanitary works.

THE POISON CASE.

The Suspected Man, Price—The Poison Ascertained to be Strychnine—The Post-mortem Examination.

The mystery in the case of the death of Mrs. ELIZABETH FALL and her daughter JENNIE, which occurred on Sunday night or Monday morning in Brooklyn, and was given in full in yesterday's TIMES, still continues. Mr. JOEL D. PRICE, the drug clerk, arrested on suspicion that he knew something of the matter, is detained at the Forty-first Precinct Station-house, where he has few comforts or even necessaries. He is about 36 years of age, slimly built, weighs 150 pounds, has dark complexion, gray eyes, side whiskers, high forehead, small mouth and a gentlemanly manner. He says he cannot explain the cause of the death, knows nothing concerning it, but details the events of Sunday with apparent fairness and frankness. He has telegraphed to his parents who live in Lockport, N. Y., for letters written them containing expressions of his kind feeling for Mrs. FALL and her daughter.

It is stated by tenants of No. 307 Atlantic-street, where the deceased lived, that groans were heard in Mrs. FALL's room during Sunday night. Mrs. FALL is said to have fallen down stairs about three weeks ago, since which time she has been in a very feeble condition, and one gentleman states that he expressed an opinion some time ago that Mrs. FALL would be likely from her condition to die at any time.

Mr. PRICE states that he left Mrs. FALL about 8:30 o'clock, went home to No. 33 Court-street, went to bed at about 12 o'clock, and then slept till 9 o'clock in the morning. At Mrs. FALL's he had supper—tea, steak, &c., and a glass of ale; but does not know whether the deceased took ale or not.

The *post-mortem* examination took place yesterday, at the dead-house in Brooklyn. All the organs of both mother and child were found in a healthy condition, except the stomachs, one of which was examined. About four table-spoonfuls of the contents were given to a small dog. In a few minutes the dog staggered, fell to the ground, had violent convulsions for fifteen minutes, and then died. The least jarring of the floor, or the admission of fresh air, causing a recurrence of convulsions. Strychnine causes such results as these, and it is generally believed that this is the poison administered.

The man in the slouched hat, reported to have been seen lounging about the premises, is the brother of a woman residing on the third story of No. 307 Atlantic-street, and is under arrest.

The inquest will be held at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning.

The City Canvass.

A considerable number of the returns made by the District Canvassers are found to be incomplete, the Councilmanic vote being omitted. Some of the Canvassers state that the Police told them it was unnecessary to return the vote, while others, even when brought before the Board, refused to return the vote, there being in their opinion no law to compel them to do so. One of them has been made a test case and placed in the hands of the District-Attorney under the following resolution:

Resolved, That the District-Attorney be and he is hereby requested to indict for misdemeanor P. W. HAND, Canvasser of the Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward, as said Canvasser has concealed and refused to make full returns of said district of the vote polled on Dec. 3, 1867.

The Board will complete its labors before the end of the week.

Internal Revenue Matters.

There was no meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue yesterday, nor have any seizures been recorded on the books at No. 83 Cedar-street since the 6th.

Messrs. JOSEPH JONES & CO., of Whitehall-street, and Messrs. GORDON FELLOWS & MACMILLAN, whose places have been under seizure for some time, have resumed business, having made a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties between them and the representatives of the Government. By this settlement it appears nearly $100,000 pass into the coffers of the revenue.

Collector BAILEY and Col. PORTER on Monday effected a most important seizure—the distillery and rectifying establishment of REED & TRACY, on Third-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets. Three thousand gallons of whisky were seized, also apparatus and fixtures valued at $10,000. The case has been placed in the hands of the District-Attorney for further investigation and action thereupon.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

FORGED ORDERS.

EDGAR WILLIAMS was arrested yesterday by Detectives CONNER and KEIRNS, of the First Ward, on a charge of having obtained twenty-one firkins of butter, valued at $970, from CONDIT & BETTS, of No. 11 Front-street, by means of forged orders. WILLIAMS keeps a place at No. 35 Cedar-street, and his carman presented an order to Messrs. CONDIT & BETTS, purporting to have been drawn by A. S. HOPE & Co., grocers, of Nos. 99 and 101 Warren-street, when the butter was delivered. The detectives had their suspicions aroused and followed the carman. As they saw WILLIAMS come out of his store and begin to unload the goods, they arrested him, and he was held for examination by the magistrate.

AN IMPOSTER.

Yesterday afternoon one of the Tailor's Protective Association Executive Committee made an application for the arrest of a man who is now traveling to collect donations for the benefit of the tailors in England, on the ground that he is an imposter. The magistrate could not grant a warrant, and so informed the delegate. President JOHNSON and other public men have, it is alleged, been victimized by this sharper.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

A FLOUR STORY.

A few days since Mrs. ANNIE AMOS, residing at No. 111 Thompson-street, while out shopping, was unfortunate enough to drop her purse containing $127. The loss was not discovered until she returned home, when an advertisement was at once inserted in the City papers offering a suitable reward for the return of the lost money. No response was made to this offer, but the next day after the loss Mrs. AMOS was informed by a neighbor that a boy named WILLIAM HOLLAND had been seen to pick up the purse. With this information the matter was placed in the hands of Detective QUINN, of the Eighth Precinct, and that officer succeeded in finding and arresting the boy. Immediately upon his arrest HOLLAND admitted having found the purse, but said that at the same moment he had been surrounded by three other boys, CHARLES LYONS, ALONZO VAN CLEVE and ALVIN J. MYERS, each of whom threw a handful of flour in his face, and one of them snatched the purse from his hand, which was the last he knew of it, as the boys immediately ran away with it. The three boys were then arrested and yesterday, together with HOLLAND, were arraigned upon the charge of grand larceny. HOLLAND persisted in the flour story without any variations, but was held equally with those he accused for trial. The boys appear to be all respectably connected and are not known to the Police as either thieves or vagabonds.

AMAZONS OF SULLIVAN-STREET.

SUSAN WILSON, of No. 67 Sullivan-street, as appears from her complaint made yesterday, was on Monday night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, sleeping peacefully in her bed, when the door of her room was burst open by the infuriated MARGARET REILLEY, who advanced upon the recumbent SUSAN, brandishing a huge knife. SUSAN sprang from the bed, but was caught by MARGARET, who aimed a blow with the knife at her throat, which SUSAN avoided by throwing up her arm, receiving a severe wound in the hand in so doing. At this juncture the cries of SUSAN attracted assistance and the bellicose MARGARET was taken into custody. There is a hiatus in the complaint which is fully supplied, however, in the answer made by the prisoner to the charge when arraigned. Therein MARGARET avers that early in the evening she and SUSAN had had a severe fight in the street, that SUSAN had attacked her with a large club and that she (MARGARET) being drunk had gone after her enemy with the knife to get her revenge. MARGARET was committed in default of bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A FALSE FRIEND.

From the complaint of GEORGE FROESCHER, of No. 240 West Twenty-eighth-street, it appears that he and JOSEPH FOESTER roomed together, and that FROESCHER suddenly missed a gold watch and chain, which he valued at $75. The articles had evidently been stolen from the room, but FOESTER was not suspected of the crime until, as alleged, the missing property was found in his possession. He was thereupon arrested, and yesterday was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

THE GAME OF FARO.

Yesterday morning Sergeant MCCULLOUGH, of the Twentieth Precinct, narrated to the Justice that during the preceding night he and Roundsman MOREHNESS, of the same precinct, effected an entrance through the casement into the house No. 208 West Thirtieth-street, and penetrating to a back room, saw displayed the adjuncts necessary for playing the game called faro; that they had witnessed a game actually played, and had beheld money won and lost. Having seen thus much they arrested the proprietor, CHARLES H. BOLTE, and the dealer, ROBERT LANSING. They then removed the implements of the game, through the door, to the Twentieth Precinct Station-house. These facts being put into writing in the shape of a complaint, BOLTE and LANSING gave bail in the sum of $500 each to answer, in the Court of General Sessions, the charge of gambling.

A DIMINUTIVE ROSINANTE.

JOHN HENNESSY, of No. 523 Second-avenue, appeared to charge JOHN WILLIAMS with stealing a pony stallion whose value was stated to be $20. The defendant, however, was ready to swear that his father had bought the steed for $3, and had been fearfully cheated at that. The pony was at the court-room door, and, being inspected, a unanimous conclusion was reached that the paternal WILLIAMS had indeed been swindled. The pony was very small, not larger than a good-sized dog. He was very weak, nothing keeping him upright, it might almost be said, except the support of the shafts, and so very meagre was he that his substance hardly made a shadow. The prisoner WILLIAMS viewed his arrest on the charge of having stolen such a horse as an outrageous libel on his common sense, but at the same time as a blessing, as it would relieve him of the burden of keeping him. Indeed, the prisoner said his arrest was a lucky thing for the horse, as he was on the point, in his desperation, of giving the beast to the soap-boilers, but he was fearful they wouldn't take him. WILLIAMS was held on a charge of petit larceny, and the horse goes into possession of the Police, who will be forced to board, at an expense of some $4 per day, an animal admitted to be worth less than $3. The pony is likely to perform the proverbial feat of eating his head off in much less than the usual time.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

WILLIAM VAN WAGNEN was arraigned upon a charge of forging the name of J. T. MCKNIGHT, No. 19 Downing-street, to a check for $213, presented yesterday at the Greenwich Bank. The paying teller of the bank testified that the check was presented by VAN WAGNEN at the counter of the bank, and being considered a forgery he was detained at the bank until the arrival of Officer LYNCH, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, who took him into custody. Mr. MCKNIGHT testified that the signature to the check purporting to be his was a forgery, and stated also that during the morning the prisoner had sent him a note to which he had sent a reply, and that the signature was evidently copied from that of the note he had sent. The prisoner claimed to have received the check from another party, but on the foregoing evidence he was committed in default of bail.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

A CHEST OF TEA.

HUGH MCCANN, WILLIAM DERRICK and MICHAEL KLINE, boys 16 years of age, were charged with stealing a chest of tea, valued at $33, from the front of the store of HUGH BRIEN, No. 175 Avenue B. PETER HARKER deposed that on the evening of Dec. 7 he saw KLINE take the chest from the store and carry it the tea with them. Upon this evidence the boys were across the street, where he was joined by the other boys, and the three then went away together, taking held for trial at the General Sessions, KLINE and DERRICK giving bail in $500 each, and MCCANN being committed in default of bail.

CHARCOAL.

NICHOLAS M. QUINN, No. 16 Sussex-street, Jersey City, alleged that yesterday he had stolen from him 40 bushels of charcoal, a shovel and a barrel, all valued at $27, and that subsequently he found about the same amount of charcoal, and a shovel and a barrel he identified as his property in the possession of JOHN BRACE, in Mangin-street. BRACE was arraigned upon the charge, and was held for examination, it being stated that he could fully prove his innocence, and show that the property claimed by QUINN was honestly his own.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ITEMS.—At 9 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the rooms of MARY LYNCH, on the top floor of the tenement building No. 377 First-avenue, caused by children playing with matches. Loss $200; no insurance....ROBERT A. KENNEDY, aged 4 years, who was burned on Saturday at No. 546 East Thirteenth-street, his clothes catching fire from a stove, died yesterday. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest....ELIZABETH RYAN, aged 17, attempted to escape from the House of the Good Shepherd, foot of Ninetieth-street, East River, by scaling the wall, fell and broke her leg....MICHAEL DOLAN, of Tarrytown, walked off the Cortlandt-street pier and was rescued by Officer FINKE....THOMAS REID, sailor, had a foot crushed by the machinery of the steamer *New-Brunswick*. He was taken to the New-York Hospital....DENNIS TUOMEY fell off his truck while intoxicated, on the corner of Broadway and Grand-street, and fractured an arm. He was taken home to No. 17 Hubert-street....While A. T. ODELL and ABRAHAM PHELPS, Tompkins Market fish dealers, were wrestling, yesterday, ODELL was thrown against a window, which was broken and one of the pieces of glass inflicted a severe wound in the side. He was taken home to No. 97 Seventh-street....MARY DILLON, who says she was once Gen. GRANT's cook, was arrested for drunkenness yesterday.

MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—A number of prominent Masons of this City have organized a Mutual Benefit Insurance Association. Members are required to pay a fee of $5, which is invested in bonds. On the death of a member all other members are required to pay in $1 10. One dollar of this amount goes to the family of the member who dies, and the 10 cents to pay expenses. Thus the assessment is light, each member receiving an equal advantage with all others. Dr. GRISCOM, Mr. DISTURNELL and others have organized another society on the same plan. At a meeting held at No. 24 Pine-street on Monday, a constitution was adopted. Persons of ordinary health, between 20 and 70 years of age, may become members on the payment of $2.

CHANGE OF CLERKS.—Capt. JOHN W. BENNETT, the popular Naturalization Clerk of the Superior Court, has been transferred to the Trial Term, Part I., of the same court, the same position held by the late NATHAN D. SPENCER. Capt. THOMPSON, of the Sixteenth Ward, who did good service in the army, as Capt. BENNETT did in the navy, during the war, has been appointed to fill Mr. BENNETT's place as Naturalization Clerk.

PERSONAL.—We regret to hear that WILLIAM E. EVERETT, Esq., Chief-Engineer of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, lies ill at his country seat in Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., in consequence of the labors and sufferings endured last Summer in laying the cable to Cuba. It is hoped that the comforts and quiet of home will soon enable him to resume the duties of his position.

NEWSBOYS' VISIT TO BUNYAN HALL.—The newsboys and bootblacks had a very delightful time at the exhibition of the "Pilgrim" at Bunyan Hall yesterday. Over 2,000 were present, in accordance with the invitation extended to them by Mr. MAYNARD and the other proprietors. An address explaining the piece was made by Mr. MAYNARD. At the close of the entertainment the boys gave cheer upon cheer for the proprietors and the "Pilgrim."

DARTMOUTH ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting and dinner of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of New-York City and vicinity will take place at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, to-morrow evening, at 6 o'clock. A large attendance is anticipated.

ANOTHER WALKING MATCH.—FRANK MCINTYRE, who is to walk from here to Philadelphia on Friday next, for $5,000, is to be accompanied by WALTER LAMB, of Jersey City, the old Post-road runner.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

UNNECESSARY MILITARY EXPENDITURE.—At the meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, yesterday, resolutions adopted by the Oswego Board of Supervisors were read, asking for a repeal of chapter 477 of the laws of 1862, and the several acts supplemental thereto and amendatory thereof, known as the Military Code. As a reason for this step, the resolutions recited that in time of peace there was no necessity for maintaining any military organization in the "rural districts" of the State; the enormous expense and consequent increased taxation created by the military department in this county, both by reason of maintaining a large and unnecessary number of armories and officers in charge thereof, and by reason of exempting hundreds of thousands of dollars of property from taxation within this county, have so increased the otherwise heavy burden borne by the tax-payers that it has become intolerable and insufferable, and the entire population of the county had become thoroughly disgusted with the provisions of the present military system in this State, excepting only a few who are sustained and fed by the unclean drippings of this unmitigated public nuisance. The matter was referred to the Law Committee.

JUVENILE REFORMATORY FOR KINGS COUNTY.—At the meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors, yesterday, Supervisor SCHOLES presented a resolution requesting our Representatives in the Legislature to favor the passage of a law creating and organizing a Juvenile Reformatory for the children now roaming the streets and fast becoming criminals; and further, that the old building in Flatbush, formerly used as a Lunatic Asylum, be occupied temporarily for the purpose. The resolution was laid on the table for the consideration of the next meeting of the Board.

TWO GIRLS MISSING.—JULIA HASTINGS and MARGARET GETTING, half-sisters, aged respectively 15 and 16 years, left their home in Bushwick-avenue, E. D., for the purpose, as they stated, of visiting St. Mary's Church, Leonard and Remsen streets, since which time they have not been heard from by their friends. The girls arrived in New-York from England about two months ago, and lived in Mangin-street with their parents before they removed to Williamsburgh.

CHURCH FAIRS.—A fair for the benefit of the Parsonage Fund of the South Ninth-street, E. D., Congregational Church, will be held at Washington Hall this evening and continue to-morrow evening. ......On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday (next week) the ladies of Dr. PORTER's Church will hold their annual fair at the same place......On Wednesday and Thursday next a tea-party will be held in the North Fifth-street Methodist Church.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.—JAMES MARTIN, aged 18 years, and AUGUSTUS ROMPSON, aged 16 years, were brought before Justice CORNWELL, charged with breaking into the milk depot, No. 424 Atlantic-avenue, and stealing a gold watch and chain and $300 in money. When arrested they had two revolvers, a diamond pin and other things supposed to have been bought with the stolen money. The examination was postponed.

A WHISKY-BARREL LARCENY.—One JAMES HOGAN was yesterday arrested on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by ALONZO RICHARDS, of No. 24 Orchard-street, New-York. The prisoner is accused of stealing one hundred and thirteen whisky barrels, the property of complainant on the 1st of September last He was held by Justice BAILEY to answer.

THE CONTEST IN THE SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—The investigation in the case of JOHN RABER vs. JACOB WORTH, candidates for Assembly from the Fifth District, came up before Mayor BOOTH again yesterday. JOHN SLOAT, CHARLES THOMAS and others were examined, and the investigation closed. The decision will be rendered in a few days.

A POCKET-BOOK STOLEN.—Justice MOOREHOUSE yesterday held for examination CHARLES GERKEN on the charge of having stolen a pocket-book from PATRICK MCGINNIS.

DISSOLVED.—As Mr. JAMES TROY has been elected County Judge, and Mr. S. D. MORRIS is District-Attorney, the firm of MORRIS & TROY, lawyers, was dissolved on the 2d inst.

A NEW JUSTICE.—Justice DELMAR took his seat yesterday morning, in the court-room of the Second District, Justice DUNNE's term of office having expired.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1631—Jex vs. Graham.
1503—Curran vs. Lake.
615—Sturgis et al. vs. Roberts.
1302—Douglass vs. Ellis.
1715—Trall vs. Miller et al.
1721—Randall vs. Smith et al.
1727—Sellers vs. Schwartz et al.
1733—Murphy et al. vs. Salem et al.
1735—Fitch et al. vs. Adams et al.
1741—Gregg vs. Mackenzie Range Co.
1745—Mott et al. vs. Markham.

Nos.
1747—Morgan et al. vs. Westcott.
1749—Minzesheimer vs. Gutterman.
1753—Wheeler, &c., vs. Jenkins et al.
1757—Mayer et al. vs. Rettich et al.
1759—Kenny et al. vs. Ammidoun et al.
1761—Cowdin et al. vs. Jacobs.
1763—Rossman vs. Boyce.
1765—Hall vs. Ridgway.
1771—Stubben vs. Wagner.

Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
868—Snare vs. Ludlow.
1502—Reckhow vs. Romain.
606—Kerns vs. Sullivan.
3270—Goodenough B. S. Co. vs. Star Fire Ins. Co.
711—Drake vs. Barstow, Pres't, &c.
1276—Brayer et al. vs. Fisher et al.
1538—Barry, Administ'x vs. Gregory.
1734—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.
1766—Mulliner vs. Bowen et al.
1772—Leigh vs. Schwartz et al.

Nos.
296—Mussey vs. Murray.
1430—Gardner vs. Haxall.
718—Flint et al. vs. Harmony et al.
1084—Chapman vs. Briggs.
1596—Olvany vs. Corrigan.
1818—Scheuerman vs. Engel, &c.
1840—Le Clair vs. Sarmar, &c.
1810—Whittemore vs. Patterson.
1850—Eisendord vs. Layton.
1864—Robinson vs. Crocker et al.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1416—Makewin vs. Finigan.
1374—U. S. Petr. Co. vs. Baun et al.
1533—Patterson vs. Swift.
891—Kayler vs. Jenkins.
1316—Pippey et al. vs. Pond et al.
288—Bell vs. Reynolds.
801—White vs. Corlies et al.
267—Giro et al. vs. Halstead et al.
4051—Walsh, Ex'r, vs. Saxton.
1471—Best vs. Dempster, et al.
1195—Clancy vs. The Harlem R. R. Co.

Nos.
1627—Bennett et al. vs. Powers.
449—Gunn vs. Comm'rs of Emigration.
1426—McIntyre vs. House et al.
1742—Ortega et al. vs. McGill.
760—Montgomery vs. De Lavalette.
536—Carow vs. Kelley, Sheriff.
354—Cudlipp vs. Fraser.
1681—McGhee vs. Smith.
374—Webster vs. Ruckett et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
135—Kelly, Sheriff vs. Howland et al.
182—Samson vs. Terry et al.
212—Russell vs. Russell et al.
218—Thompson vs. Merrifield.
230—Orne et al vs. Brainerd et al.
231—Reilly vs. Reilly, adm.
243—Blair vs. O'Neill.
234—Holloway vs. Stephens et al.
235—Gorley vs. Froeligh.
236—Shaler, &c, Quarry Co. vs. [illegible]

Nos.
237—White et al., ex'r, vs. Howard et al.
238—Gillick vs. Gillick.
239—Mitchell vs. Bramwell et al.
240—Ritter et al vs. Albert et al.
241—Hanes vs. Sanse.
242—Timson et al. vs. Kent.
243—Schwartz vs. Rothschild.
224—Dodge vs. Wilson.
245—Davies, jr., vs. Dollner et al.
246—Truax vs. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Ingraham J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Causes.

Nos.
93—Ross vs. Johns et al.
137—Weston et al. vs. Place et al.
170—Gardener vs. Tyler.
Call, 181—Foster vs. Foster.

Nos.
175—Turnure vs. Costello et al.
179—Cortesoy et al. vs. Bush.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3475—Goodman vs. Stein et al.
3339—Ward vs. The Central Park and East River R. R. Co.
3373—Hart vs. Willis.
3397—Na'l Shoe and Leather B'k of N. Y. vs. Ross.
3113—Schermerhorn vs Barnes, Executor, &c.
2827—Sanger vs. Bininger.

Nos.
3477—Nichols vs. Ackley.
3451—Mullen vs. Lynch.
3343—Becker vs. DeForest.
3361—Dodge vs. Clyde.
3341—Dodge vs. Hatch.
3469—Willetts vs. Justice et al.
3493—Sutter vs. Sutter.
3495—Jackson vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
3497—Fuller vs. Mayer.

Part II.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3644—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.
3686—Janeway vs. Levy, &c.
3570—Florence Sewing-Machine Co. vs. Warford et al.
2310—Herst vs. DeComean.
3704—Perry vs. Rosenblatt.
3458—Russell vs. Baltimore Fire Insurance Co.
1558—Meison vs. Hope.
3466—Russell vs. St. Nicholas Insurance Co.

Nos.
3690—Peyser vs. McLelland.
3710—Walker et al., vs. Snoddy et al.
3714—Bery et al., vs. Lowenberg et al.
3716—Sturtevant vs. Cambies.
3720—Hall vs. Siexas.
3722—Whittingham vs. Yaba Gold and Silver Mining Co.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
861—Case vs. Valentine.
684—Hart vs. Goldsmith.
756—Collins vs. Richards.
1287—Norton vs. Lawrence.
717—Loriliard Fire Ins. Co. vs. Burrows.
1242—Simpson vs. Sexton.
647—Bird vs. Pond.
424—Seaman vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
808—Frank vs. Bromhorst.
743—Glanz vs. Schneider.
781—Fluge vs. Flagel.
622—Dirix vs. McLush.
830—Waring, &c., vs. U. S. Tel. Co.
789—Pierce vs. Poole.
618—Wilford vs. Murphy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
—Hawber vs. Doe.
3—Greve vs. Plattner.
—Wagner vs. Patterson.
—Whitehaus vs. Patterson.
—Moore vs. Patterson.
48—Levy vs. Bolt.
52—Laflin Powder Co., vs. Nesmith.
1—Ahrens vs. Burns.
18—Anderson vs. McMahon.
31—Wulff vs. Frank.

Nos.
—Michael vs. Arnold.
58—Willis vs. Packer.
59—Healey vs. Fagan.
6—Ford vs. Carrington.
61—Finlay vs. Coburn.
62—Fash vs. Peekskill Iron Co.
63—Morris vs. Coffin.
64—Muller vs. Holden.
65—Murphy vs. Dwyer.
66—Schmittler vs. Schunkle.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Held by Thompson, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4½—Green vs. Brumley.
93—Desham vs. Tighe.
100—Schofield vs. Roos.
22—Prendergast vs. Crane.
102—Barbarino vs. Wilderoter.
103—Welsh vs. Canavan.
104—Bunning vs. Oliver.
109—Duffy vs. Bennett.
110—Eggers vs. Reutus.
42—Wagener vs. Kuck.

Nos.
5—Little vs. Peters.
29—Thompson vs. Robertson.
31—Fox vs. Betts.
35—Sutton vs. Ballard.
45—Murray vs. McGrotty.
86—McClean vs. Hawley.
96—Sims vs. Lewes.
112—Tomferd vs. Roller.
113—Coffey vs. Dolan.
114—Klume vs. Lee.

SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Lott, Barnard and Gilbert, J. J.—Court opens at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Nos.
19—Wardell & Shearer vs. McNamee.
20—Rollinson vs. Coleman.
21—Johnson vs. Minister of St. Andrews.
22—Titus vs. Opie & Nicholls.
25—Black vs. Harlem Bridge Railroad Co.
26—Rorke vs. Brooklyn Flint Glass Co.
27—Wilson vs. Scrantes & Otis.
28—Morrison vs. Mackey.
29—Doyle vs. Jayne.
30—The People vs. Hawkins & Conger.

Nos.
31—Murphy vs. Knapp.
32—Gray vs. City of Brooklyn.
33—Hevener vs. Marquet.
34—Skinner vs. Quinn.
36—Harrison vs. Beattie.
37—Marsh vs. Laner.
38—Adriance vs. Roome.
40—Ravenhill vs. Sneeden & Hamilton.
41—Ravenhill vs. Johnson et al.
5—Armstrong vs. Moul.
11—Chester vs. Dickerson.

SUPREME COURT.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

New calendars will be made for the Circuit and General Term for January, and a new calendar for the Special Term for February. All causes remaining undisposed of on any of the calendars shall retain the same issue, and be entitled to a place on the new calendars to correspond with the present calendars; but no such cause shall be placed on the new calendars unless one of the parties file with the clerk of Circuit, Part I.—John B. McKean, Esq.—or with the clerk of the General Term, where the cause is to be tried, a notice that such cause has not been disposed of, and is still pending in the Court. Such notice must be filed on or before the 16th of December inst. If filed after that date the cause will lose its place on the calendar, and be placed at the foot. Where the correct number of the cause on the present calendar is not given, the cause will not be placed on the new calendars. A like notice must be filed with the clerk of the Special Term in regard to cases on the calendar of that branch of the Court before the 16th of January next.

By order of the Court.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP—EVIDENCE—AN APPEAL BY JACOB THOMPSON, LATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

Jacob Thompson et al., Plaintiff in Error, vs. *Drury W. Bowman.*—This action was brought by the defendant in error to recover of the plaintiffs in error a commission of ten per cent. on the sum of $112,000, which it is alleged they agreed to pay him for procuring for them a purchaser for certain lands owned by them in the State of Mississippi, and he having introduced the parties, Leroy M. Wiley and Wm. G. Lane, of New-York, who actually did purchase the lands. The defendants pleaded that they were not to pay Bowman the per centum unless the lands was purchased at a certain sum per acre, and that they were not sold for that sum, nor through his influence in any manner whatever. On the first trial the verdict was for the defendants. A new trial was granted, and before it came on in June, 1859, Jacob Thompson, the principal plaintiff in error, (and formerly Secretary of the Interior under James Buchanan, and late the notorious operator on the Canadian border,) moved for leave to file a separate plea of non-assumpsit averring that he never was a partner trading in lands with his co-defendants. In support of this motion he made affidavit that he left the State of Mississippi in March, 1857, and afterward resided in the City of Washington; that he was never served with process and never heard of the suit until July, 1858, when he was on a temporary visit to Mississippi; that he never authorized any attorney to appear for him in the suit. He also averred that his co-defendants were merely tenants in common of the lands. This motion was resisted and the application was subsequently denied. The second trial resulted in favor of Bowman for the amount claimed. The Court charged the jury that they were to decide according to the preponderance of the evidence, and need not be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt as to the existence or terms of the contract alleged by the plaintiff; that each partner, within the scope of the partnership, is the agent of all the partners; that each partner may sell, and employ agents to sell the partnership property, and bargain on behalf of the firm for a commission; that the verdict must be for the whole amount claimed or nothing. To this charge of the Court and to the ruling in respect to the admission of certain evidence, exception was taken, and the case comes here thereon. The most important of the exceptions, and the one chiefly relied on for a reversal of the judgment below, is that relating to the admission of the evidence of a certain witness, one Anderson, called by the plaintiff below to prove that after the lands belonging to the defendants, in respect of which the partnership existed, and in respect to which the commissions sued for were claimed, had been sold to Wiley. Powell, one of the defendants, admitted to the plaintiff that he (Powell) had agreed prior to the sale to pay the plaintiff the amount claimed if he would find or introduce a purchaser for the lands. The Court overruled the objections, and allowed the testimony touching the admissions of Powell subsequent to the sale as to the prior agreement. The plaintiffs in error contend in regard to this evidence that, as the land in question constituted the sole subject-matter of the alleged partnership, the sale of those lands worked a complete termination of it. A partnership may expire, first, "by the extinction of the thing which constituted the sole subject-matter of the partnership;" second, "by the completion or accomplishment of the entire business for which the partnership was formed." An example of the first sort would be a case where "two persons (not being otherwise partners,) should jointly by a ship to be employed by them for their mutual profit as partners, and the ship should afterward be totally lost or destroyed. That would constitute a complete termination of the partnership, not merely by operation of law, but as an exact exposition of the actual intendment and understanding of the parties." (Story on Partnership, sec. 280, p. 431.) The principle is now settled by the adjudications of this Court, as well as of the highest Courts of most of the commercial States of the Union, that the acknowledgements, declarations or statements of a partner, made after the dissolution of the copartnership, respecting the real or supposed transactions, duties or obligations of the partnership during its continuance, are not binding as evidence or otherwise upon the other partners who have not assented thereto. Such declarations, acts and acknowledgements have no greater effect than those of any other agent of the partnership made or done after his agency has ceased. The charge of the Court, therefore, was manifestly erroneous. It was predicated upon the theory of the existence of a partnership between the defendants in respect to the land in question—a theory which finds no support in the evidence contained in this record. The plaintiff gave no testimony proving or tending to prove that the defendants were partners in the ownership of the land, and yet the Court, without evidence and against evidence, adopted this hypothesis of partnership relation, and placed the case before the jury simply as one to which the law of partnership was appliable. Surely this error should be corrected by the granting of a new trial. The plaintiff had no case unless the defendants were partners, and unless the alleged admissions of Powers after the sale were admissible evidence against the other defendants. There was no such privity between them on any other view of that relationship as would render the admissions of one evidence against the others. The defendant in error replies that Powell's admissions being in respect to an antecedent debt, and he being a party defendant below, there was no law of Mississippi by which his testimony could be made available to the plaintiff below, and it was a necessity therefore that his declarations be shown collaterally. The charge of the Court as to the preponderance of evidence, was sustained by the universal rule in the civil Courts.

This cause having been on the docket for some years, it is disposed of on the original status of the parties, no question being made as to Mr. Thompson's standing in Court.

J. S. Black, J. M. Carlisle and J. Hubley Ashton for plaintiffs in error; Reverdy Johnson for defendants in error.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 10.

Before Judge Ingraham.

NATIONAL BANKS—FOREIGN CORPORATIONS—ATTACHMENT.

Pitt Cooke vs. The State National Bank of Boston et al.—An attachment was issued out of this Court against the State National Bank of Boston, under the provisions of the code allowing suits to be commenced by attachment against foreign corporations, where the plaintiff is a resident of this State. The bank was incorporated under the act of Congress of the United States, and is located and transacts business in Massachusetts. A motion is now made to vacate and set aside such attachment.

INGRAHAM, J.—Two questions have been submitted on this motion, viz.: Whether the National Banks created under the act of Congress can be sued in a State Court out of the county or city in which the bank is located; and whether such a corporation is a foreign corporation within the meaning of the laws of the State of New-York. The first question arises under the provisions of the act of Congress, 57th section, which enacts "that suits, actions and proceedings against any association under this act may be had in any Circuit, District or Territorial Court of the United States, held within the district in which such association may be established, or in any State, county or municipal court in the county or city in which such association may be established. By the eighth section it is declared that such corporation may sue and be sued, complain and defend in any court of law or equity as fully as natural persons. It is contended on behalf of the defendants that these corporations, being financial agents of the Government, cannot be sued in State tribunals, except so far as the act of Congress permits. Even admitting the correctness of this rule as contended for by the defendant's counsel, there are two answers to it in the present case. One is that there is nothing in the papers on which this motion is founded to show that this bank is, or ever has been, a financial agent of the Government. If by no means follows that if the bank had been so employed, and thereby was exempted from such actions while so acting, that it would be so exempt if never employed to act for the United States. Nor does the receipt of the bills by the United States, in payment of taxes and other payments, operate to create any such exemption, any more than a provision authorizing the receipt of notes of State Banks for such purposes would extend to them such exemption. In the second place, the eighth section above cited shows the intent to be that these banks may sue and be sued as fully in any court of law or equity as natural persons might maintain actions. This provision would remove all difficulty on this question unless the provisions of the fifty-seventh section shall be considered as controlling and modifying the provisions of the eighth section. I do not give so extended a construction to this section. It is true where the provisions of the statute mean to impose a duty, there the use of the word "may" is to be understood as imperative, but in other cases it is merely discretionary. No duty or obligation is included in this provision. In many cases, actions against the bank could not, without this provision, have been maintained in the courts of the United States. The difference in the use of language in the same section shows that the legislating power used the word "shall" where it was intended to make the limitation imperative in limiting proceedings, to enjoin the Comptroller to actions in the courts of the United States. Such a construction would enable a bank located in one State, by removing its funds to another, to place them beyond the reach of any action that could be brought against the corporation. The second question is whether a National Bank, organized under the act of Congress, is a foreign corporation within the meaning of our statutes. By the Code a foreign corporation is defined to be a corporation created by or under the laws of any other State, government or country. (Section 227.) The word "other," as there used, means any other State or Government than that of this State. In a case lately decided in another district, it has been held that a bank, organized under this act and doing business in this State, is still to be considered a foreign corporation and subject to the proceedings by way of attachment. I think there can be no doubt on this question where the corporation is located in another State, and is foreign both in its origin and its location. The motion to vacate the attachment is denied with costs.

John E. Burrill for plaintiff, Wm. F. Allen for defendants.

Before Judge Leonard.

HOUSE OF REFUGE—JURISDICTION OF THE COMMITTING MAGISTRATE.

In the Matter of Marks Crosskie, for Discharge on a Writ of Habeas Corpus.—This was an application for a discharge on a writ of *habeas corpus*—one of the grounds urged being that the committing magistrate had exceeded his authority, under the circumstances, in sending the delinquent boy to the House of Refuge for the term he did. The facts were that the prisoner met another boy in the street carrying a basket, in which there were two or three pounds of butter. The prisoner said to the errand-boy, "Do you want to earn twenty-five cents? If so, take this note around to No. —(naming the street and number)—I will hold your basket while you are gone." The lad started on his mission, glad to earn the quarter. The prisoner also left with the basket. He was afterward arrested for theft, taken to the Police Court, tried and sentenced for a long term to the House of Refuge.

After argument on the motion to discharge the delinquent from that institution Judge LEONARD rendered the following decision:

The term affixed by the magistrate is without authority and void, when the delinquent is sent to the House of Refuge. The term is void, but it is simply surplusage. When a juvenile delinquent is sent to that institution he is within the jurisdiction of and subject to be dealt with by the managers according to their discretion till he is bound out as an apprentice, discharged or arrives of age. I find nothing entitling the boy to a discharge as a legal right. His friends must apply to the discretion of the managers.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Lott, Barnard and Gilbert.

THE RIGHT TO THE RIVER FRONT.

Russel Sturgis et al., Commissioner of Pilots, vs. *James Nesmith et al.*—This case was argued yesterday. It was an appeal from a decision of Justice Lott, in Special Term, Jan. 31, 1867, on an action for the recovery of penalties for violation of the provisions of sec. 8 of the act "To establish regulations for the port of New-York," passed April 16, 1857, which enacted that, wherever the free use of any pier was obstructed by merchandise or lumber it was the duty of the person who kept such obstruction on said pier, on notification from the Commissioners, to have it removed, and in case of failure to comply with such notice, the parties so notified should be liable to a fine of $25 for every day during which the obstruction remained. Defendants occupied and controlled piers north of Fulton Ferry-slip, and extending into the navigable waters of the East River—on one of which was a quantity of logwood, so placed that no part of the river could be used by the public. The usual notifications were given by the Commissioners for the removal of the wood, but those notices were not complied with, on the ground, as the defendants aver, that the pier was their private property, and as such no person had a right to interfere. When the case came before Judge Lott in January last it was established that the pier in question was owned by James Nesmith, and occupied by Nesmith & Sons, Brooklyn. Nesmith and his predecessor in title owned in fee the upland in front of which the pier was extended into the river by them. By a grant dated 1803 they acquired title to the land between high and low water mark in front of such upland. The pier was between high and low water mark; therefore the title was good as a private pier; had always been considered as such, and never included in the class known as "public piers." In the entire river front of Brooklyn there were only four piers to which the public had access. On the above evidence the Court then refused to decide as matter of law on the undisputed facts that the plaintiffs were entitled to a verdict, or to direct a verdict for plaintiffs, and, on motion of defendants' counsel, dismissed the complaint. The plaintiffs' counsel excepted to the rulings of the Court, and to the dismissal of the complaint, and the Court ordered the exceptions to be heard in the first instance at the General Term, and judgment in the meantime to be suspended. The appeal accordingly came on for hearing yesterday, and the plaintiffs asked for judgment in their favor on the following grounds: 1. The pier in question, being a structure extended by legislative permission from the lands of the defendant, James Nesmith, into the navigable waters of the East River, which, with the subjacent soil, belong to the people of the State of New-York, was at all times held and occupied by the defendants subject to the right of the Legislature to control and regulate its use. 2. The act to establish regulations for the port of New-York, under which the plaintiffs claim to recover, was a valid exercise, by the Legislature, of the police power of the State, for the regulation of the harbor and of the piers, wharves and bulkheads therein. Its provisions relate to all the piers in the port, whether known as "public piers," or "private piers," and are applicable to the pier in question. 3. No construction has ever been given to the statute in question which impugned the right of the Legislature to regulate the use of the piers, or justified the defendants in disregarding the notice of the plaintiffs and the provisions of section 8 of the act. 4. The fact that the defendants' ownership and control of the land from which the pier in question was projected, might enable them to prevent access to and from the pier by the way of the shore, except by their permission, does not affect this case. The regulation prescribed by the act relates to the pier, and the public right to its use as connected with and adjacent to the navigable waters of the harbor. 5. If it were conceded, as claimed by defendants, that the lands under water between high and low water mark in the East River, on the Brooklyn shore, are vested in private owners, and therefore cannot be taken or appropriated for public use without compensation being made, this does not apply to or affect the power of the Legislature to subject the piers in front of these lands to public use without compensation. 6. There is no force in the objection that the plaintiffs' powers and duties as Commissioners of Pilots are confined to piers in the City of New-York. 6. The objection that the mode of appointment of the plaintiffs involves an undue delegation of the powers of the Legislature is equally untenable.

The points for the defence are that the pier being private no Board had any control over it; that the act under which the plaintiffs sued did not apply out of the City of New-York, from further reasons, (cited;) that if the plaintiffs can recover they can remove millions of dollar's worth of residences and storehouses in Brooklyn, there being no exterior street to the water line, as in New-York, and that the tenures of riparian owners in Brooklyn and New

York are different, and the rules and decisions affecting New-York do not affect Brooklyn. The arguments having been concluded, the Judges reserved their decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 10.

Before Judge Jones.

THE THIRD AND FOURTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COLLISION.

Anna Barrett vs. *The Third-avenue Railroad.*—This is a motion for a new trial, made by the defendants, against whom a verdict of $2,500 was rendered by a jury in favor of the plaintiff, for damages received at the time of the collision between the cars of the Third and Fourth-avenue Railroads, by which two or three persons were killed and a large number were injured. This was the pioneer case of many more that are to follow, and the great question at issue is, whether the blame for the collision and the responsibility for the damages shall rest on the Third-avenue Railroad or on the Harlem Road. A jury having once decided against the Third-avenue, they are anxious for a new trial, and the motion is made chiefly on the ground that the jury were led to believe that a certain model of the railroad tracks where the collision occurred, which was exhibited to them on the trial, was not a correct representation—one of plaintiff's witnesses having sworn that it was all wrong—whereas defendants claim that it was perfectly correct in every particular. The Court after hearing argument took the papers and reserved decision.

Stalknecht & Hall for plaintiff, James M. Smith for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Dec. 10.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

ASSAULT ON A BOY.

Albert W. Baillie, by Guardian, vs. *Andrew Irving.*—According to the testimony in this case the plaintiff, who is a boy of 14, was in the yard of the defendant, who is a man of 70, playing with other boys, when he was ordered out; his companions left, but plaintiff remained behind, and was seized by defendant and ejected from the yard with sundry kicks, which were alleged to have inflicted serious injury upon plaintiff, confining him to the house for several days and preventing his attendance upon school. On the part of defendant it was sought to prove that the boy was committing mischief in the yard, and that no more force was used in ejecting him than was necessary for the purpose.

The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for $300 damages.

H. Morrison for plaintiff; Charles S. Spencer for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

DECISIONS MADE AT A GENERAL TERM OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, HELD AT THE CAPITOL, IN THE CITY OF ALBANY, ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF DECEMBER, 1867.

Present—Justices Peckham, Miller, Ingalls and Hogeboom.

Cases heard before Justices Peckham, Miller and Hogeboom.

Stephen Sweet *vs.* Hiram Tinslar; order of Special Term sustaining demurrer affirmed, with leave to the plaintiff to amend his complaint on payment of costs, &c.; opinion by Miller, J.; Peckham, J., expresses no opinion.

The People *vs.* Thomas Page; judgment reversed; dissenting opinion by Miller, J.

Celinda Gray *vs.* Coe Durland; order of Special Term affirmed and new trial denied with costs; Hogeboom, J., dissenting. Opinions by Hogeboom and Miller.

Daniel Richtmyer and others *vs.* Ervilla Richtmyer and others; order of Special Term affirmed with costs, with leave to defendants to answer on payment of said costs, Hogeboom, J., dissenting. Opinions by Miller and Hogeboom.

Cases heard before Justices Miller, Ingalls and Hogeboom:

The Consistory of the Reformed Dutch Church of Prattsville *vs.* Nicholas Brandon, Executor, &c.; decree of Surrogate reversed as to disallowance of legacy to plaintiffs, and modified so as to direct payment of legacy, &c., with costs of both parties to be paid out of the estate. Opinion by Miller, J.

Sebastian C. Coster *vs.* The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of Albany; order of Special Term reversed, with costs, with leave to the defendants to answer upon the payment of costs in twenty days. Hogeboom, J., dissenting. Opinions by Miller and Hogeboom.

Jeremiah Van Kleeck et al., Overseers of the Poor, &c., *vs.* Henry De Witt et al.; judgment of Justice's and County Court affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Miller, J.

Samuel B. Wells *vs.* Lysander Mann; a new trial denied with costs. Opinion by Miller.

Peter U. Enders et al. *vs.* Adam Sternburgh et al.; new trial denied and judgment affirmed with costs, Hogeboom, J., dissenting. Opinions by Miller and Hogeboom.

Edwin F. Vandenburgh *vs.* The Village of Harts Falls; judgment for defendants with costs. Opinion by Miller.

Robert H. Pruyn, Executor, &c. *vs.* Elizabeth Brinkerhoff and others; motion to dismiss appeal denied with $10 costs. Opinion by Miller.

David Sherman *vs.* Morris Kortright; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Miller.

Jacob R. Gale *vs.* David Miller et al.; judgment affirmed with costs; Hogeboom, J., dissenting. Opinions by Ingalls, Miller and Hogeboom.

Michael McMahon *vs.* Charles A. Macy; judgment affirmed with costs; Hogeboom, J., expressed no opinion. Opinion by Ingalls.

Galetta Barlow, executrix, &c., *vs.* Harvey Yeomans, administrator, &c.; judgment in favor of defendants with costs. Opinion by Ingalls.

George Bailey, by his guardian, *vs.* Michael Bailey et al.; judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Ingalls.

Lewis C. Lasher *vs.* Chauncey Hover; new trial denied, with costs. Opinion by Ingalls.

Michael Higgins *vs.* The Watervliet Turnpike and Railroad Company; judgment reversed, and new trial granted, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Ingalls.

Rachel Benton et al. *vs.* Henry A. Dubois, surviving exr., &c., et al.; proceedings and decree of Surrogate affirmed, with costs of respective parties to be paid out of estate. Opinion by Ingalls. Hogeboom and Miller in favor of affirmance of entire decree, and Ingalls as to a part.

William R. Mesick *vs.* The Board of Supervisors of Columbia County; order of Special Term reversed and judgment for defendant, with costs, &c. Opinion by Ingalls.

Edward A. Roraback *vs.* The Board of Supervisors of Columbia County; order of Special Term reversed, and judgment for defendant with costs.

Charles A. Baurhite, Receiver, &c., *vs.* Geo. Rowe; Judgment and order affirmed with costs. Opinion by Hogeboom.

Abram Coons *vs.* Phineas Holmes; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Hogeboom.

John C. Groat et al. *vs.* Stephen B. Gile; new trial granted, with costs to abide the event. Ingalls, J., dissenting. Opinions by Hogeboom and Ingalls.

The Village of Cohoes *vs.* The Troy and Cohoes Railroad Company; Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Hogeboom. Ingalls, J., expressed no opinion.

The Corn Exchange Insurance Company *vs.* Armina Babcock et al.; judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Hogeboom.

Arthur H. Loweree *vs.* Armina Babcock; judgment reversed and new trial granted with cost to abide the event. Opinion by Hogeboom.

The Corn Exchange Insurance Company *vs.* Edward Babcock; judgment reversed and new trial granted with costs to abide the event. Opinions by Hogeboom and Miller.

The Board of Commissioners, &c., *vs.* Mary McCabe (and five similar cases where the report was in favor of plaintiffs;) judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Hogeboom.

The Board of Commissioners, &c., *vs.* John J. Lillis, (and five similar cases where the report was in favor of the defendants; judgment reversed and new trial granted with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Hogeboom.

Henry White *vs.* Aaron Van Kirk et al.; judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Hogeboom.

Jonas Carr *vs.* Alonzo W. Brownell et al.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Hogeboom.

Oscar Tyler *vs.* Walter S. Church et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Hogeboom.

Cases heard before Peckham, Miller and Ingalls, Justices:

Tracy *vs.* The T. and Boston Railroad Company; motion for leave to appeal to Court of Appeals granted.

Martha Ernst, Executrix, &c., *vs.* The Hudson River Railroad Company; judgment affirmed, with costs.

Andrew S. Schult *vs.* Benjamin B. Hornbeck; order affirmed with $10 costs.

Stephen Stickles *vs.* Herman Schuyler; judgment for defendant and new trial denied.

Paul Haverly *vs.* Abraham Mann; new trial granted, costs to abide event.

Averill N. Chapman, administrator, &c., *vs.* The New-York Central Railroad Company; judgment for plaintiff on verdict, and motion for new trial denied.

The People ex rel., &c., *vs.* Henry Hogeboom; proceedings reversed, with costs to be paid by Herbert M. Hover. Opinion by Peckham, J.

Lazarus W. Nelson et al. *vs.* George W. Stillwell, Jr.; judgment affirmed.

James P. Agan et al. *vs.* John P. Ball et al.; motion granted on payment of $20 costs.

George Gee *vs.* Daniel L. Dubois; judgment affirmed.

Ellen Snyder *vs.* Samuel Judson; judgment affirmed.

Rebecca A. Swan, Adm'x, &c., *vs.* Mary Swan, Ex'rx., &c., et al.; proceedings of Surrogate affirmed with costs to Rebecca A. Swan, to be paid out of estate.

Cases heard before Peckham, Ingalls and Hogeboom, Justices:

William P. Van Rensselaer *vs.* Henry Mott; judgment affirmed.

Stephen Van Rensselaer *vs.* Sally Vrooman; motion for new trial denied, and judgment for plaintiff.

John E. Ashe, Charles M. Bell, Edwin S. Chitenden, John H. Cooney, Chauncey W. Hinman, Friend Hoar, Jr., Thornton McConihe, Addison J. Rice, Cornelius A. Van Wagner and Albert Comstock were admitted as attorneys and counsellors-at-law.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 10.

By Judge Ingraham.

Pitt Cooke *vs.* The State National Bank of Boston et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs. (See opinion.)

By Judge Leonard.

In the Matter of Marks Crosskie; writ discharged and prisoner remanded. (See opinion.)

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 10.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Scott *vs.* Purdy; cause to be placed on short calendar for third Friday in February Term, 1868. McLain *vs.* The Mayor, &c.; judgment for defendants on demurrer. Department Survey, &c., of Buildings *vs.* Andrews; precept allowed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Five cases were passed upon yesterday, at the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder HACKETT. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., represented the people.

JURY TRIALS.

Aaron C. Ackerman was tried for bigamy. The evidence showed that the prisoner, on the 28th of July last, married a Miss Anna Maria Bradbury, of this city, and that at that time a lady named Martha S. Corbin, of Newark, to whom he was joined in wedlock on the 13th of February, of the previous year, was still living and undivorced. The prisoner pleaded that he thought his first wife was dead when he married the second time; but the jury did not evidently believe this, for they convicted him, adding to their verdict a recommendation of mercy. Ackerman was remanded until Friday for sentence.

Thomas Scanlon, Patrick Clifford and John Brady were severally convicted of an assault on John McKeugre, on the night of the 8th of September last, with the intent to commit robbery. The accused were arrested by Officers McKeever and Martinot, of the Fourteenth Precinct, before they had succeeded in robbing the complainant. They were sentenced to the State Prison for the term of five years and six months each.

PLEAS.

The Grand Jury entered the Court and presented a large number of indictments against offenders charged with burglary, felonious assaults, grand larceny; also, an indictment against Alfred W. Tooker, for murder in the first degree, in taking the life of William Hansen; also against Jeremiah Hartigan, for manslaughter in the first degree, in killing Daniel Friel, on the day of the late election, in the Fourth Ward.

James H. Johnson pleaded guilty of petit larceny from the person of James Scanlon, of No. 108 West Eighteenth-street, on the night of the 28th of October last, while he was on his way home. The prisoner grabbed his watch from his pocket and ran off. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Dennis Lafferty pleaded guilty to an indictment for manslaughter in the fourth degree in killing Wm. Dempsey by stabbing him with a knife on the 9th day of July last. The occurrence took place in a fight between the parties, who were fellow-workmen in a stone-yard on the Eleventh-avenue. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

David Holder, a youth, pleaded guilty of feloniously entering the office of the Market Fire Insurance Company, on the night of the 22d of November last, and stealing a quantity of internal revenue stamps of the value of $312. He was remanded for sentence.

The Court then adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Dowling.

There were thirty-seven cases on the calendar at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, twenty-three of which were charges of petty larceny, twelve of assault and battery, one of carrying burglars' instruments, and one of misdemeanor.

A FRIEND FOR LIFE.

Mr. Solomon Manus has a bar and restaurant at No. 60 William-street. He employed a lad named John McPaul, as he said, to make himself useful about the bar. On Friday morning last Mr. Manus missed the contents of his money drawer, $16, and accused the boy of stealing it. The boy denied it. Solomon told him, like a good boy, to go and look for "der monish," and he might find it, and if he did he would be a friend to him all his life. Paul went and brought back $5. He was told "choost to dury a leetle more;" he "dhryed a leetle more,' and found $2 in the sweepings, he said. Still further encouraged with pet names, he found 10 cents more, but this was all. At this stage of the statement of the complainant, it came out that the father of the boy had, since the offence, handed to the complainant the still missing $9. Justice DOWLING at once ordered the restoration of this sum, and severely reprimanded Mr. Manus, this circumstance explaining the reluctance to prosecute he had shown at the opening of the case. He was taught that the interests of the people as against crime are paramount, and that he was there now as the witness of the people, not as a loser by theft making an effort to recover his property. The boy was found guilty, but sentence was suspended, Justice DOWLING saying that the promises held out by the employer led to the self-crimination. He warned the boy, however, that should he ever appear in court again, charged with any offence, he would be punished for this one. The decision which thus deprived Mr. Manus of both his ducats and his pound of flesh was far from satisfactory; nor was that gentleman made happier when followed out of court by Sergt. Gilmore, who politely demanded forty cents more, he having paid the boy's father that amount short.

STRONG PROVOCATION.

Albert H. Hook, a hot-tempered, burly German, appeared to prosecute two men named James Newhaus and Joseph Delmar. He stated that they came into his workshop and there assaulted him, one of them inflicting the severe cut on his forehead exhibited to the Court. Witnesses for the prosecution and defence both were called, the fact transpiring that Hook was indebted to Delmar, who, with Newhaus, called to collect his money, and who, on being refused payment of his bill, and knowing that Hook had sold part of his goods lately, grew wroth and used hard words. But a witness in the employment of the complainant testified that the latter first began the affray by seizing Delmar by the whiskers and dragging him to the ground. This fact, thus testified to by a witness for the prosecution, ended the case, the prisoners being dismissed. The complainant went off discontented.

RIVAL BILL-STICKERS—ORGANIZED ROWDYISM.

Doctors differ, so do bill-posters. James Murphy and Michael Nixon appeared at the bar to answer the charge of Wm. H. Mahon, a rival in trade, who complained that on Sunday morning last, as he was going around the City in a wagon putting up bill posters advertising the New-York Circus, he and his companions were followed by Murphy, Nixon and others, in a wagon also, and that he saw one of these—Murphy—tear down one of the posters which he had just put up on a private board corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway. The complainant admitted that there was a good deal of animosity between him and the prisoners; they were rival posters; they had frequently posted over one another's bills. He was unable to say that he saw any but the one bill torn down on Sunday morning. Had matters rested here, one of the prisoners only could have been punished; but counsel for the defence, with that perspicuity of intellect for which the learned gentlemen who practice in the Tombs are so renowned, called as a witness one of the companions of the accused who was in the wagon when on its rounds after Mahon's. He saw everything that the prosecution could desire. He saw over fifty bills torn down by his friends that morning. In fact, he had his fingers in the pie, or the paste rather, himself, and he didn't deny it. If he was ill-behaved, he was honest.

Justice DOWLING said that this was not the first case of this kind which had been tried before him. Rival bill-posters must be taught that this is not a legitimate style of competition in business. The bills thus destroyed by organized gangs of rowdies for the purpose of injuring each other, cost the persons advertising in many instances as much as $3, $4 or $5 each. These were the real sufferers, and they must be protected. The fifty bills destroyed by Murphy and Nixon, proven by the testimony of their own witness, cost about a dollar each. The advertiser was thus robbed at the same time of $50, of the cost of bill-posting, and of the most important item, the benefit derivable from his advertising. This organized rowdyism must be put down. The prisoners were then sentenced each to be imprisoned one month in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

John Dobledo, a young Spaniard, was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months for stealing some wearing apparel and a gold pen from the room of Ambrose A. Leed, at the Franklin House, where both were stopping.

Thomas Lalor, a carter, was found guilty of stealing a tub of butter from the warehouse of Mr. Edward Floyd, No. 109 Duane-street. He was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and a fine of $50, but Mr. Floyd, the complainant, advocated the case of the prisoner in a most feeling manner, representing it as his first offence, that he was drunk, and that he was the sole support of a wife and three children, and succeeded in having the sentence commuted to two months imprisonment and a fine of $50.

Martha King picked up a chicken at Washington Market, belonging to Mr. Lawrence Moore. He saw her take it. She was sent to the City Prison for ten days.

Richard Ryan, young in years but old in petty vices, known familiarly among his "pals" and to the magistrate as "Kilkenny Dick," was sent to the House of Refuge, this time for a year on trial. Dick, who is about fourteen, is a patron of free lunches, where he manages, owing to his grace as a clog-dancer, to get drink enough to make him crazy, in which state he defies the law and all its blue-coated and gilt-buttoned representatives. The offence of which he was yesterday found guilty was, that in one of these moments of inspiration he took a pair of drawers, which were not his own, and which he couldn't have mistaken for his, as he could have gone comfortably to sleep in one leg of them.

Owen O'Rourke was sent to the Penitentiary for one month and fined $50 for assaulting car conductor John Bell, in one of the cars of the Belt Railroad line.

The car-driver Hannigan, who, it will be remembered, was remanded for sentence last court day, being then found guilty of an assault on a gentleman with intent to rob at midnight, one night last week, was brought up for sentence. This man's record is one of the worst known. He has been sentenced over ten times for various offences. He was sentenced by Judge Russell some years since, to serve forty years in the State Prison for highway robbery and attempting to garrote his victim, but was pardoned by the Governor at the expiration of three years. Since then he has been up frequently and frequently punished. Justice DOWLING, on this offence, sentenced him to six month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of $50.

RECORDER'S COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

THE SWEETSER-AHERN CASE—ARGUMENT OF COUNSEL FOR DEFENCE.

Yesterday afternoon the case of Ahern, of the *Evening Gazette*, against Sweetser, of the *Evening Mail*, was again brought up before Recorder HACKETT, in the General Sessions court-room.

Mr. William C. Whitney, counsel for Mr. Sweetser, said the purpose of a preliminary examination was to relieve the accused of the stigma of a trial when the evidence was insufficient to carry the case before a jury. If Mr. Sweetser was not guilty of the charges, then he had been outraged. It was sought to obtain judgment on his moral character, but counsel did not propose that the proposition should have even the satisfaction of claiming that Mr. Sweetser was wrong. It was charged that Sweetser, in selling out one-half of the *Gazette*, fraudulently deceived the defendant in the circulation of the paper, and obtained from him $5,000. Counsel then stated that Sweetser inaugurated the *Gazette* enterprise in September, 1866, and for six months conducted it alone. In the Spring of 1867 Sweetser, unable to attend to the entire management, advertised for a partner, and after receiving overtures from three other gentlemen, finally made arrangements with defendant on terms less favorable pecuniarily to himself than could have been effected by accepting the terms proffered by any one of the three gentlemen. A charge was made that Sweetser had a poor or worthless piece of property, and he wanted to swindle some one in disposing of it. There was no testimony to support such a proposition. The testimony substantiated that the paper was worth more than $10,000 at the time of the sale to Ahern. It rested on the prosecution to show some good intent in Sweetser's mind to defraud defendant. When Sweetser determined to sell, defendant met him, saw his weak spots, and struck at them. He induced Sweetser to believe that he (the complainant) was familiar with the newspaper business, and would make a better partner than anybody else. The prosecution did not explain why Sweetser sold to Ahern for $5,000, when he could have received more from other parties. They must show that Mr. Sweetser's representations were intended to defraud Mr. Ahern. The sale was completed, and Mr. Ahern's partner drew up the terms of sale. Here the misrepresentation is alleged to have taken place. It is said that Sweetser represented the paper to have 2,900 circulation, when, on the contrary, Sweetser said the paper at one time had that amount, but at the time of sale it was about 2,500. With reference to the debts it was stipulated in the agreement that all back debts should be charged to Mr. Sweetser, which was done. The prosecution had not shown that the statement as to the prosperity of the paper was false. The defence claimed that the average circulation of the paper the week of the sale was 2,560. Nothing was said about the advertising. The claim is that Mr. Ahern parted with $5,000 on the understanding that the paper had 2,900 circulation, and would not have purchased had he known the circulation was 300 less. The testimony shows that within three days of the sale Mr. Ahern went over the books and satisfied himself as to the standing of the paper, and immediately took the business management into his own hands. Take into consideration, too, the anonymous and other letters received by Mr. Sweetser concerning Mr. Ahern two months after the sale, and the offer, first of $10,600 and that of $11,000, by Sweetser to Ahern for his half interest, and the refusal of the latter to accept the amount. This would imply that Ahern believed he was getting the best of Sweetser certainly for that two months. Counsel maintained that the conduct of Ahern was such as to force his client from his connection with the paper. The publication of the *Mail* was immaterial to the case. If it could be proved that in such publication there were no infringements on Mr. Ahern's rights. Nothing was said in the sale about the good-will, although it was not denied that the good-will went with the sale. Mr. Sweetser did not take the name of the *Gazette*, nor represent that the *Mail & Gazette* were one paper. He simply said the *Mail* was the *Gazette* in a new form. In an editorial Mr. Sweetser explains why he dissolved his connection with the *Gazette*. The fact was Mr. Ahern relied upon the difficulties of starting a new enterprise, he believing that the *Mail* could not successfully compete with his own paper. He was deceived in his calculation, and now, too late, brings his grievances before the Court and the public. After the final sale to Mr. Sweetser, Mr. Ahern endeavors to persuade the former to repurchase the *Gazette* for $12,500, for which four days previous he asked $20,000. Mr. Sweetser refused to repurchase, and then Mr. Ahern went to work and trumped up the charges in the case. Counsel concluded his argument by noting the legal authorities upon which he based his cause, and expressing his belief that the Court would render a just decision.

The decision will doubtless be given in a few days.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

A DUTCH FIGHT.

Paul Barberino vs. *Lawrence Wilderoter et al.*—Wilderoter is owner of the premises No. 144 Irving-street, a floor of which he recently rented to plaintiff. Not liking his new tenant, he received the proposal of another applicant, to whom he was showing the house when prevented from doing so by plaintiff. A general disturbance resulted. In the conflict Barberino complained that he had received from defendant damages estimated at $3,000, for which amount the present action was brought. The jury gave him $127.

ALLEGED MISREPRESENTATIONS.

George T. Kellam vs. *Warren E. Wells.*—Plaintiff was a dry-goods merchant, residing at No. 244 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Recently he sold his property to defendant for about $6,000, some of which was paid, leaving due $3,258 87, the amount sued for. The defence was that at the time of the agreement Wells was a minor, and therefore not liable for any debts contracted before his majority. By counsel for the plaintiff it was argued that, inasmuch as the money was obtained under the false representation that, at the time, defendant was over 21 years of age, he was therefore liable for any debts while he so misrepresented himself. The case is still on.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 10, 1867.

$38,000	U. S. 5s. '81, C.	112⅛	100	Pacific M........s60	123
9,000	do	112⅛	100	do	124¾
25,000	U.S. 6s 5-20s., C., '62.........s3	107⅜	200	do......2d call	124
3,000	do	107⅜	80	do	124⅛
500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	105	2	Amer. Ex. Co.	77¼
5,500	do	104⅝	50	Mer. U. Ex.	38¾
1,000	U.S.6s, 5-20s., C. '65	105⅜	670	do	38
27,000	do	105⅜	1100	N. Y. Cent.	116⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20s. C..'65 new	107⅜	100	do	116⅛
27,500	do	107⅜	400	do	116⅝
13,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 New Issue	107⅜	100	do........b30	117
1,500	do	107⅜	400	do.....2d call.	116⅞
50,000	do	107⅜	1200	Erie R.	71⅝
1,000	U.S. 6s. 5-20s. R. '67, New Is.	104	100	do	71⅝
500	U.S. 5s. 10-40.C.	101⅜	100	Erie R. Pf......ex-d.	73
3,000	do	101⅜	600	Hud. Riv. R.	130¾
1,500	do	101⅜	100	do........b60	131⅛
40,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d Ser.	105	100	do	131
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s., x.c.	64⅛	550	Reading R.	95⅛
11,000	do......2d call.	65	100	M. S. & N. I.......s3	81⅝
10,000	Tenn.St.6s. new.	63⅛	100	do	81⅜
40,000	do	63	100	do........b50	81⅛
6,000	N. C. St. 6s. new.	53	200	do	81⅛
3,000	N.Y. Cen. 6s. '83.	91⅛	25	Mich. Cen. R.	110⅜
8,000	Mich. C. 8s. N.Bs	109	100	do	110¼
1,000	Chic. & N.W. 1st	84	50	N. Y. & N. H. R.	138
5,000	Tol.& Wab.2dM.	77	100	Ill. Cen. R.	133⅛
5,000	Cl.& Pitts. 3d M.	90	100	do......2d call	133
2,000	Chi. & Alt. 1stM.	102⅛	400	Clev. & Pitts. R.	83⅛
10,000	Mil. & St. P.1st.	87	15	Clev.,Col.& Cin.R.	98
5,000	Morris&Es.1stM.	95⅛	100	Chic. & N.W.	59
500	B.,N.Y.& E.1stM	89	100	do	61
12	Union Bank	116	500	do	60
95	Mechs. Bank Ass'n	108	100	do.......2d call	59⅛
20	Cen. Nat. Bank	104⅛	200	do	59
35	do	105	100	do	59⅛
20	Fourth N. Bank	108	200	Chic. & N.W.Pf.	65⅛
10	Imp. & Trad.B'k	118⅛	200	do	66⅛
13	Del. & Hud. C.	144	100	do	66⅛
330	Canton Co........b30	46½	100	do........b30	66⅛
100	do	46⅛	100	do........s30	66⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	20	100	do	66
50	West U. Tel.	33	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	102⅛
100	Mariposa P.	14	100	do	102⅛
10	Adams Ex.	79⅛	200	Chic. & R. I.	96⅛
100	do........b10	80	100	do	96⅛
400	do	79⅞	400	Mil. & St. P. R.	42⅛
50	do	80⅛	100	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	62⅛
50	do........b30	80⅛	300	do......2d call	62⅛
300	do......2d call	80	500	do........s60	62⅛
11,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	63⅛	30	N. J. R.	134
100	Pac. Mail........s60	123	340	New-Jersey Cen. R.	118
100	Chic. & N. W. R.	59	250	P. F. W. & C.	98⅛
			100	do	98⅛
			100	do........s60	98⅛
			100	do........b30	98⅛
			300	do......2d call	98⅛
			50	Chic. & Alt.	122⅛
			100	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	125
			200	Ohio & Miss. R.	26⅛
			200	Cleve. & Tol.	103

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	U. S. 6s.5-20s.C. '62	107⅜	30	Amer. Ex.	78
49,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	105⅜	15	U. S. Ex. Co.	79⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new iss.	107⅜	100	do	80
55,600	U. S.5-20s. C. '67 New	107⅜	100	Mer. U. Ex.	39⅛
29,500	U.S.5s.10-40s.C.	101⅜	400	N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅛
4,000	Tenn. 6s. new	63⅛	100	do	117⅛
5,000	do	64	2000	do	117⅛
5,000	do	63⅛	1500	do	117⅛
6,000	Tenn 6s. ex-c.	65	300	Erie R.	72
12,000	do........b30	65⅛	100	Erie R.Pf......ex-d	73⅛
1,000	Mo. St. 6s.	96⅛	1000	Hudson R.	131⅛
1,000	Virginia 6s, x c.	46⅛	1000	Reading R.	95⅛
3,500	N.C. St. 6s. new.	53	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	81⅛
50	Cent. National	104⅛	1000	Illinois Cen.	133⅛
400	Canton Co.	46⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	83⅛
258	West.U.Tel.	33⅛	300	Chi. & N.W. R.	61⅛
100	Quicksilver	20	200	Chic. & N.W.P.	67⅛
163	Pacific Mail	124	200	do	67⅛
100	do	124⅛	100	Chic. & R.I. R.	96⅛
200	do........s30	124⅛	100	Mil. & St. P.	42⅛
100	do........b30	124⅛	300	Mil. & St.P.Pf.	62⅛
200	do	124⅛	200	do	62⅛
700	Adams Ex. Co.	80	200	Ind. & Cin.	64
100	do........s3	79⅛	100	P., F. W. & C.	98⅛
			100	do	98⅛
			200	do	98⅛
			200	Ohio & Miss R.	26⅛
			100	Bos. Hart. & Erie.	10⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Canton Co.	46	800	Reading R.	95⅛
100	do........b10	46⅛	200	do........s30	95⅛
5	Amer. Ex.	78	100	P., F. W. & C.	98⅛
205	Adams Ex.	79	600	M. So. & N. I. R.	81⅛
200	do	79⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	83⅛
400	do	79⅛	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.	102⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	19⅛	500	do	102⅛
50	Pacific Mail	124⅛	100	do........c	102⅛
100	West. U. T.	33⅛	500	Chi., R. I. & P.	96⅛
800	N. Y. Cen.	116⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	63⅛
100	do........b3	116⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	67⅛
300	Erie R.	72	100	do........c	67
100	Mil. & St. Paul	42⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

20	Am. Ex. Co.	78⅛	100	Erie R.	71⅛
100	Adams Ex. Co.	80	200	Reading R......b10	95⅛
300	do	79⅛	100	M. & St. P.	42⅛
300	U. S. Ex. Co.	80	100	do........b3	42⅛
100	do	79⅛	100	Mil. & St. P.Pf.	62⅛
10	Mer. U. Ex.	38	100	Ohio & Miss.	25⅛
50	do	37⅛	300	Mich. S. & N. I.......c	81⅛
200	do	37⅛	100	do........s20	81
100	Quicksilver......b10	20	300	Ill. Cen. R.	133⅛
300	Mar Min Co.	7⅛	100	do	133⅛
500	Mar. Pf.	14⅛	100	do........b3	133⅛
200	W. U. Tel.	33	200	Cleve. & Pitts......s20	83
100	do........b10	33⅛	100	Cl. & T.	102⅛
100	do	32⅛	100	do........b10	102⅛
86	do	32⅛	300	Chic. R. I. & P.	96⅛
100	do	32⅛	100	do........c	96⅛
1100	N. Y. Cen. R.	116⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. R.	60⅛
100	do........b5	116⅛	100	do	60⅛
1200	do	116⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	66⅛
300	do........b3	116⅛			
300	Hud. R. R.	130⅛			
200	do	131			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co.	46⅛	200	Erie R.	72⅛
100	do	46⅛	300	do........b3	72⅛
100	do........b30	47⅛	800	do	72⅛
300	do	47	300	do........b10	72⅛
100	do........b30	47⅛	200	do........b5	72⅛
100	do	46⅛	600	do	72⅛
100	do........b30	47⅛	200	do........b3	72⅛
300	Adams Express	79⅛	1200	Reading R.	95⅛
100	do........s3	79⅛	400	do........b10	95⅛
100	do........b3	79⅛	100	do	95⅛
100	do........b10	79⅛	500	M. S. & N. I.	81⅛
200	Mer. Union Ex.	39	200	do........b10	82
100	do........b10	39	1600	do	82
200	Quick. Min.	20	200	do........s3	81⅛
100	do	20⅛	600	do	82
100	do........b10	20⅛	200	Clev. & Pitts.	83⅛
100	do........b5	20⅛	200	do	83⅛
400	Pacific Mail	124⅛	200	do........b3	83⅛
100	do........b4	124⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	102⅛
100	do	124⅛	300	C., R. I. & P.	96⅛
100	West. Union T.	33⅛	200	do........b10	96⅛
600	N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. R.	61
400	do	117⅛	1200	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	67⅛
100	do........b10	117⅛	500	do........b30	67⅛
100	do........b3	117⅛	1300	do........b3	67⅛
200	do........b3	117⅛	400	do........b10	67⅛
100	Mil. & St.P. Pf.	62⅛	400	do........s30	67⅛
200	do	62⅛	200	do........s5	67⅛
200	Pitts. Ft. W.& C.	98⅛	100	do........b10	68⅛
100	do........b3	99	300	do........b3	67⅛

TUESDAY, Dec. 10—P. M.

The course of the Gold Room to-day was more decidedly downward than for a fortnight past, or indeed since the price broke below 140@141 ₱ cent. The sales were 1@1¼@1½ ₱ cent. below the business of yesterday. There was inclination shown to arrest the fall, or to avail of the additional decline, to any important extent, by covering existing contracts in Gold or Exchange. The Cash Gold is abundant, and from 5 to 7 ₱ cent. interest is paid for carrying over balances. The Foreign Exchanges are firm, and, as intimated last night, the *Persia* will probably take out about a million of dollars of all descriptions of Gold and Silver, but this affords no present support to the Gold market, while the influence of the action at Washington at the close of last week *in stopping the contraction of Greenbacks* has practically, or by some moral or mysterious influence upon trade and financial confidence, really operated to put down the premium on Gold. The Money market is working more satisfactorily from the same cause, and the Stock Exchange advances, while the Gold Room declines.

At the close of the day, Bills on London, first-class, were sold at 109¾@109⅞ ₱ cent., 60 days, and 110¼@110½ ₱ cent. for short sight. The last sales of Gold were at 135⅝@¾ ₱ cent. Money, 7 ₱ cent. to the Brokers on call, and in easy supply.

The Gold-bearing Public Funds were not quite so strong as yesterday, although the reaction was only ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. from the best sales of Monday, on a decline of 1¼@1½ in Gold. The London market for 1862s is quoted higher than yesterday; but this is more than qualified by the difference in Gold.

In the Railway market there was less buoyancy than yesterday. The especial feature of the list was the precipitate decline, early in the forenoon, on Northwest Common Stock from 65@65¼ ₱ cent., as on Monday, to 63½@59 ₱ cent., and then a reaction to 60½@61@60⅞ ₱ cent. No explanation of this movement, after a sustained rise of 30 or 40 days from 47 to 65 ₱ cent., was attempted on the Exchange, but the suspicion is that the sudden decline is by no means inconsistent with the purely artificial nature—measured by the supposed intrinsic value of the Stock or by any recent light upon its prospective value—of the recent advance. The whole movement has been engineered with singular boldness, and, if successful in the sequel, we may hereafter be able to add, with Stock-jobbing ability. Whether the violent fluctuation to-day is only an incident in the well-considered machinery of the movement, or the signal of its culmination, is doubtful. The Preference Stock of the Company failed to sympathize with the decline in the Common as it had previously failed to sympathize in the great rise. The Vanderbilt Roads were again in the ascendant to-day, and New-York Central advanced to 118@118¼ ₱ cent., making nearly 4 ₱ cent. since the closing last week. Hudson River stock scarce at 130½@131½ ₱ cent. The Erie speculation fell back to 71½ ₱ cent. this forenoon, but subsequently recovered to 72@72¼ ₱ cent. The wealthy party to what is known as "the pool" in the stock are supposed to lack entire trust in each other, and move with much less spirit upon the market in consequence of suspicions of side operations by one of their prominent members—a Director in the Road. The Stocks of the Rock Island and Fort Wayne continue to show much firmness, and Michigan Southern, St. Paul and Pittsburgh are steady. On the Miscellaneous list, the Express stocks (old) recovered part of the depression of Monday; Pacific Mail was fairly supported, and the Quicksilver shares sold up to 20 again. In the afternoon there was a recovery in Northwest Common to 61½ @ cent. The decline this morning to 59@60 was favored by no apparent or decided buying in to cover *short* contracts, if such contracts as heretofore supposed are really outstanding to a large amount.

After the late Boards broke up, the Railway market was higher, and quite a buoyant speculation was shown on most of the New-York and Western Stocks in the Long Room and (after its close, at 5 P. M.,) on Broad-street. The following are the latest quotations as compared with Monday night. The State Stocks advanced again on Tennessees:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	101⅛	101⅛	Missouris	96	96
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108	107⅜	Northwest	65⅛	60⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	108	107⅜	N. West Pref	67⅛	67⅛
N. Y. Central	116⅛	118⅛	Rock Island	96⅛	96⅞
Erie	72	72⅛	Fort Wayne	98⅛	98⅛
Hudson	130⅛	131⅛	W. U. Telegraph	33⅛	33⅛
Reading	95⅛	95⅛	St. Paul Pref	62⅛	62⅛
Mich. Southern	81⅛	81⅛	Pacific Mail	123⅛	124⅛
Pittsburgh	83⅛	83⅛	American Gold	136⅛	135⅛
Tenn 6s, new	63	63⅛	Bills on London	109⅛	109⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1868	136	5-20 reg. 1865, n. is.	103⅛
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	107⅛	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is.	107⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅛	5-20 coup. 1867	107⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	104⅛	5-20 reg., 1867	104
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	107⅛	5 ₱ cent., coup, 1874	111⅛
5-20 coup., small	106	10-40s, reg.	100⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	104⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	101⅛
5-20 reg., 1865	104⅛	7 3-10 2d series	105
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105⅛	7 3-10 3d series	104⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	108	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	101⅛
N. Y. B'y loan	107⅛	Illinois War Loan	101⅛
N.Y.6 ₱ c. B'y loan 1868	100	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	93
N.Y.6 ₱ c.B'y loan 1872	100	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1878	93
N.Y.6 ₱ c.B'y loan 1873	100	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex-c.	64
N.Y.6 ₱ c.B'y loan 1874	100	Tennessee new bds	63⅛
N.Y.6 ₱ c.B'y loan 1875	100	Virginia 6s, ex coup	45
N.Y.6 ₱ c.B'y loan 1877	100	Virginia 6s. n. b.	40
N.Y.5 ₱ c.B'y loan 1871	90	Georgia 7s. new bonds	83
N.Y.5 ₱ c.B'y loan 1874	90	North Carolina 6s	53
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	102	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	52
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	North Car. 6s. n. bds	53
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri 6s	96
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. 1s	84
Il.6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is	86
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛	California 7s	125
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	American Exchange	112⅛
Manhattan	137	Nassau	104⅛
Mechanics'	120⅛	Shoe and Leather	110
Union	116	Continental	104⅛
America	140	St. Nicholas	110
City	200	Importers' & Trad's	118
Phenix	104	Central National	104⅛
Seventh Ward	110	First National	202
State of New-York	105	Fourth National	108
Commerce	116⅛	Ninth National	104
Mercantile	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	91⅛	Lack. & West'n. bds	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92⅛	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	116	Tol. & W. 2d M.	77
Erie 1st M., 1867	102	Gal. & Chi. extended	100⅛
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879	102	Chi. & R I. 1st M.	102
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	89⅛	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	93⅛
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	87	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	103
Buff. N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	102⅛	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	105	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	100⅛	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96
Mich. Cen. 1st M. 8s, '82	108	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	90
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st M.	111	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	82
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	91	Chi. & Alton S. F.	97
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	97	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st Inc.	102⅛
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	96	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	90⅛
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	118	Ohio & Miss. 1st bonds	86
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	94	Peninsula R.R. bonds	76
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pt.	81	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	77
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	86	Jol. & Chi. 1st M.	103
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	81	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M.	65⅛
Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	83⅛		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,093,071 86; total payments, $2,019,168 62; total balance, $[illegible]3,937,475 97; the receipts include for Customs, $180,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $244,000.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the month of November:

1867	$364,196
1866	323,029
Increase	$41,167

From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30:

1867	$3,581,774
1866	3,423,906
Increase	$157,862

Comparative earnings of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad for the month of November:

1867	$132,387
1866	110,932
Increase	$21,455

From Jan. 1 to Nov. 30:

1867	$1,155,330
1866	1,075,143
Increase	$80,187

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $4,628,013. The exports included 13,378 bales Cotton.

A Portland, Me., paper states that:

"The liability of the following Maine banks to redeem their bills would have expired in 1866, but by several legislative enactments was extended to March 1, 1868, and the bank commissioners have given official notice that it will expire at that time:

Augusta Bank, Freeman's Bank, Granite Bank, at Augusta; Northern Bank, at Hallowell; Cobbosseecontee Bank, at Gardiner; People's Bank, at Waterville; Lewiston Falls Bank, at Lewiston; South Berwick Bank, at South Berwick; Bank of Winthrop, at Winthrop; Bath Bank, Long Reach Bank, at Bath; Marine Bank, at Damariscotta; Sagadahoc Bank, at Bath (expires April 1, 1868;) New-Castle Bank, at New-Castle (expire March 29, 1868;) Waldoborough Bank, at Waldoborough (expires Feb. 1, 1868;) Kenduskeag Bank, at Bangor; Lumberman's Bank, at Oldtown; Orono Bank, at Orono; Traders' Bank, at Bangor (expires May 5, 1868;) Bank of Somerset, Skowhegan.

Those holding bills on the above banks will govern themselves accordingly."

The San Francisco *Alta California*, of Nov. 14, says:

The receipts of Breadstuffs are apparently on the decline, notwithstanding the higher prices that have ruled of late. The receipts and prices weekly have been as follows:

	1866. Receipts. Flour, qr. sks.	1866. Receipts. Wheat, sks.	1866. Price of Wheat.	1867. Receipts. Flour, qr. sks.	1867. Receipts. Wheat, sks.	1867. Price of Wheat.
July 4	8,007	25,134	$1 50@$1 65	4,759	33,171	$1 57@$1 90
11	6,879	24,608	1 45@ 1 60	11,404	62,824	1 58@ 1 90
18	11,704	51,702	1 45@ 1 55	6,129	105,764	1 80@ 2 00
25	9,130	56,618	1 40@ 1 55	14,699	104,075	1 60@ 1 95
31	9,876	73,662	1 50@ 1 60	26,709	167,537	1 65@ 2 00
Aug. 7	13,350	93,840	1 50@ 1 55	21,115	232,339	1 85@ 2 09
14	15,664	122,642	1 50@ 1 52	24,065	282,567	1 75@ 1 80
21	20,108	107,992	1 50@ 1 55	20,761	294,665	1 75@ 1 80
Sept. 3	27,952	167,830	1 45@ 1 55	28,389	239,244	1 70@ 1 82
10	28,161	176,452	1 42@ 1 52	19,496	208,872	1 75@ 1 87
17	26,764	228,202	1 42@ 1 50	13,351	247,780	2 0 @ 2 15
24	23,130	195,032	1 42@ 1 55	28,497	268,423	1 82@ 2 10
Oct. 3	17,170	110,621	1 45@ 1 60	24,378	267,959	2 15@ 2 30
9	18,936	193,756	1 50@ 1 65	28,486	251,155	2 15@ 2 35
16	24,497	190,074	1 50@ 1 70	31,021	204,794	2 35@ 2 62
23	20,7.1	191,959	1 60@ 1 77	35,601	141,659	2 5 @ 2 65
30	27,692	187,963	1 90@ 1 95	30,627	141,851	2 50@ 2 65
Nov. 6	25,700	182,304	1 90@ 2 02	29,607	91,435	2 50@ 2 65
13	23,214	115,908	2 00@ 2 05	18,432	62,414	2 50@ 2 55
	384,601	2,588,347		450,160	3,659,862	

The exports to Honolulu per *Magnolia* embrace a value of $592 78.

The jobbers seem to be getting low in stocks of goods, and there is quite a lull in business, which will continue, doubtless, until the arrival of the fresh goods overdue.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week have been as follows, comparatively:

	Week to Nov. 14. 1866.	Week to Nov. 14. 1867.	July 1 to Nov. 14. 1866.	July 1 to Nov. 14. 1867.
Flour, qr. sacks	23,214	18,432	38,891	450,088
Wheat, sacks	115,908	62,414	2,668,315	3,677,017
Barley, sacks	12,297	5,375	417,639	323,803
Oats, sacks	12,645	3,795	232,219	116,574
Potatoes, sacks	15,319	11,563	184,399	184,883
Beans, sacks	1,182	2,977	11,111	17,267
Corn Meal, sacks	....	....	3,459	9,121
Corn, sacks	425	443	8,874	7,678
Bran, sacks	450	200	21,207	18,102
Hay, bales	4,200	2,785	106,627	134,261
Wool, bales	610	819	8,610	8,548
Hides, No.	2,184	1,677	44,988	31,662
Coal, tons	1,852	735	35,960	32,865

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, noticing the sudden closing of the canals, says:

"There are a large number of boats now detained between Syracuse and Troy, having cargoes aggregating upward of five million bushels of grain and nearly twelve thousand barrels of flour, valued at more than seven and one-half million dollars. There are, besides, large quantities of property, consisting of apples, potatoes and grain, shipped from interior points, which will swell the value of property now on the canal to nearly ten million dollars.

Canal boats that left Buffalo on the 10th of November have not yet reached tide-water. This delay has been caused in a great measure by the neglect in the performance of their duties by the officials having the canals in charge. If the property freezes in, and is in consequence transported by rail, the State will undoubtedly consent to refund the tolls on 5,000,000 bushels of grain from the points where the boats are caught in the ice. This in the aggregate will amount to a very large sum. But it is not the only evil which will result. The forwarders will lose their freight, and be subject to heavy expenses and additional charges for transporting the property by rail. It will also result in great financial distress, causing a close money market in Buffalo and at Oswego during the present Winter, so that all other business interests would suffer largely as well. The usual time required by boats to make the trip from Buffalo to Troy is eight to ten days. A detention of ten to fifteen days had been experienced through the negligence of officials, before the ice made its appearance, involving an immense loss to forwarders, using up all profits of the down trips of seven or eight hundred boats."

And the Oswego *Palladium* remarks:

"There has been some frost, and ice has formed in the canals; but it is a fact that had proper vigilance been used on the part of those whose duty it is to keep the canals navigable, the immense losses that must accrue from the premature closing of navigation might have been in a great measure avoided. The trouble did not commence with the cold weather. Vexatious delays have been experienced for the past month, on account of the recklessness of the contractors, who failed to keep their sections in repair, and who seemed intent only upon impeding instead of facilitating the passage of boats. Lock-tenders have been in the habit of deserting their posts at sundown, causing the most serious delays and inconvenience. Then the ice began to form; and while it was yet thin, it is a notorious fact that the ice-boats were not put on, as they should have been, and that, in consequence of this inexcusable neglect, boats were hindered for days that might, with ordinary care, have been moving with the greatest ease. We unhesitatingly assert that from seventy-five to eighty per cent. of the property now frozen in on the canals might have been got through with ordinary and proper effort on the part of canal officers."

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 9.

109th-st., n. s. 201 e. 2d-av., 24x100	1,235
57th-st., s. s. 300 w. 1st-av., 25x64	4,000
No. 129 East 39th-st.	3,100
Nos. 108 and 110 and 106 Worth-st.	1,000
Crosby-st., w. s., 137 s. Prince-st., 25x100	38,000
2d-av., w. s., centre block bet. 81st and 82d-sts., 25x100	3,000
4th-av., e. s., 323 s. 110th-st., 18x100	12,000
33d-st., s. s., 66 w. 2d-av., 16x74	10,500
27th-st., s. s., 500 w. 6th-av., 75x98	1,000
147th-st., n. s., 300 w. 10th-av., 2 l., 50x99	2,224
147th-st., n. s., 250 w. 10th-av., 2 l., 50x99	2,224
148th-st., s. s., 300 w. 10th-av., 2 l., 50x99	2,224
148th-st., s. s., 250 w. 10th-av., 2 l., 50x99	2,224
116th-st., s. s., cor. 3d-av., 26x100	17,000
49th-st., s. s., 200 e. 11th-av., 25x100	1,300
56th-st., s. s., 162 w. 8th-av., 21x100	24,000
Nos. 194, 196, 198, 200 and 202 9th-av.	53,500
127th-st., n. s., 177 w. 4th-av., 18x99	13,000
16th-st., s. s., 158 e. 3d-av., 19x103	25,000
45th-st., n. s., 225 w. 6th-av., 25x100	12,000

NEW-YORK, DEC. 10.

4th-av., w. s., corner 83d-st., (two lots,) 52.2x80	$8,000
138th-st., s. s., 200 e. 6th-av., (11 lots,) 99.11x275	11,500
6th-av., e. s., 23 s. 29th-st., 19¾x75	18,500
52d-st., s. s., 150 w. 5th-av., 25x100	12,000
4th-av., e. s., 3 5 s. 110th-st., 18.9x100.11	12,000
Avenue D, w. s., 88 s. 4th-st., 22x90 Also lot, being n. w. corner of above, 10x22	11,000
4th-av., n. s., e. 361¾ 109th-st., 18¾x100.11	10,500
2d-av., e. s., 60 s. 30th-st., 20x75¾	11,500
2d-av., e. s., 40 e. 55th-st., (two lots,) 40x64	26,000
1st-av., corner 76th-st., 100x102.2	8,750
43d-st., n. s., 205 east 3d-av., (two lots,) 50x100.5	4,800
43d-st., n. s., 155 e. 6th-av., 25x100.5	4,800

BROOKLYN, DEC. 10.

Graham-av., e. s. 41 n., Remsen-st., 20x55	$5,550
Freeman-st., s. s., 225 w., Oakland-st., 25x100	650
Dupont-st. s. s., 170 e., Franklin-st., 25x100	1,000
Gates-av., n. s., 180 w., Yates-av., 20x100	800
Hamilton-st., e. s., 91 s., Lafayette-av., 2 x75	4,500
Cumberland-st., e. s., 97 n., Willoughby-st., 22x100	16,000
Marion-st., s. s., 44 e., Patchen-av., 18.9x100	1,000
Montgomery-st., s. s., 114 w., Coney Island Plank Road, 75x100 Coney Island Plank Road, w. s., 156 s., Montgomery-st., 66x147	525
Bergen-st., s. s., 275 n. w., Powers-st., 25x100	900
Cumberland-st., e. s., 85 n. Willoughby-st., 18x100	2,000
Chauncey-st., s. s. 200 e., Reid-av., 100x100	1,400
17th Ward, on Leonard and Ewen sts., 12 lots	3,650
Baltic-st., n. s. 200 e., Classon-av., 50x131	1,500
Chauncey-st., e. s., 9th Ward, 25x100	300
Hopkinson-av., s. e. cor. Bergen-st., 172x157	1,300
12th-st., s. s., 131 e., 4th-av., 16.8x100	3,300
Skillman-st., s. s., 175 w., Lorimer-st., 25x100	3,150
North 5th-st., n. e. s., 150 e. s., 4th-st., 50x100	12,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls.	18	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	11,740	Malt, bushels	640
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	70	Pork, bbls.	339
Cornmeal, bags	317	Cut Meats, pkgs	486
Wheat, bushels	7,300	Lard, pkgs	370
Corn. bushels	19,757	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	1,276
Rye, bushels	....	Whisky, bbls.	652
Oats, bushels	25,429	Petroleum, bbls.	3,242

ASHES—Continue quiet and heavy at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been sparingly dealt in at 40c.@41c. for yellow Western, ₱ lb.

BRICKS—Continue in fair demand and firm, including Common Hard at $10 50@$11 50; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$45 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been inactive yet steady, including Adamantine light weights, within a range of from 20c.@24c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Has been in fair demand at $1 75 for Rosendale, ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been quiet but very firm in price, including Liverpool Orrel at $14 50@$15; do. Cannel, gas and house, at $15@$19 ₱ 2,240 lbs.; Anthracite at $6@$7 50, from yard, ₱ 2,000 lb.

COFFEE—Has been quite dull, though buyers have had any existing advantage. We quote Java at 25½c.@26½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 12c.@17c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 8,677 bags; sales of Rio only 4,014 bags. Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS report the stock of all kinds of Coffee, in first hands here, to-day, as 131,488 bags, including Rio and Santos, 110,695 bags; Java, 600; Ceylon, 3,700 bags; Maracaibo, 12,180; Laguayra, 647 bags; other descriptions, 3,666 bags.

Stock of Rio in the Country.

	Bags.
New-Orleans	35,000
Galveston	1,500
Mobile	1,500
Baltimore	28,000
Philadelphia	1,800
New-York	110,695
Grand total	178,495

COTTON—Has been unusually heavy to-day, and on the restricted business transacted, much lower prices have been made. The decline on Middling grades is fully ⅜c. ₱ lb. since yesterday, and 1½c. ₱ lb. from the highest point reached during the buoyancy of last week. At the reduced figures there have been more sellers than buyers, and the market closes quite languidly. The export demand has been very moderate. Spinners have been purchasing sparingly. There has been no speculative call of moment. The aggregate sales were 2,023 bales, including 1,370 bales to shippers, 563 bales to spinners, and 90 bales to speculators, against receipts of 8,610 bales. The week's exports of cotton have been 13,378 bales.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	14 @—	14⅛@—	14⅛@14⅛
Good Ordinary	14⅛@—	14⅜@—	15 @15⅛
Low Middling	15⅛@—	15⅛@—	16 @16⅛
Middling	16 @—	16⅛@—	16⅛@16⅜
Good Middling	17 @—	17⅛@—	18 @18⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,062
Receipts last week	25,333
Receipts preceding week	22,282
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	174,680
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	632,080
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,481
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	13,378
Exports since Sept. 1	92,275
Exports since Jan. 1	409,913
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	48,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	494,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	207,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	254,000

FISH—Have been in very moderate request, including Dry Cod $4 50@$6 for Bank and George's, ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $14 50@$16 25; No. 2 do., $11 50@$12 25; No. 3 do., $10@$10 50, ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5@$7 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 35c.@40c. for Scale and 20c.@25c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FEATHERS—Have been in slack demand at 82½c.@90c. for Live Geese, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request, opening at an advance of 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl., but closing heavily and in favor of purchasers. Extra State brands continue quite scarce, and extreme prices have been realized on desirable lots—in one instance as much as $10 75 for a parcel for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 45@$9 45; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $10@$10 60; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 60@$11 here, and $10 75@$11 to arrive in December and January; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10@$11 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 45@$9 45
Extra State	10 00@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 00@13 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 00@11 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 10@13 50
Extra Genesee	11 10@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@15 75

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., at $10@$15 25 for common to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in more request at $7 60@$9 30 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 670 bbls. Corn Meal continues in light demand at $6 10 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, and $6 30@$6 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 180 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 4,100 bbls. and sacks at $12 50@$13 50 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in fair request at $4 10@$4 50, as extremes, ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN.—Wheat opened a shade firmer, on a moderate inquiry, but closed dull and drooping. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, including White Canada, in bond, at $2 50; very choice White Michigan at $3 25; Amber Club (a small lot) at $2 50; No. 1 Spring, common, at $2 42@$2 43; No. 2 Spring, poor to choice, $2 35@$2 40, chiefly at $2 38, in store and afloat; No. 3 Spring at $2 33; White Genesee at $3, and choice Amber State at $2 85 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in light supply and less active, opening at the highest prices yesterday, but closing decidedly easier, especially for round lots in store, which have been pressed for sale; lots afloat have been held with more confidence, relatively, in view of the scant amount available in this form; sales have been reported, since our last, of 57,000 bushels at $1 38@$1 40 for old mixed Western, in store, closing at $1 38 for round lots of good, and $1 39@$1 39½ for small parcels of choice; $1 42 for round lots of do., afloat, and $1 42½ for broken lots; $1 36@$1 38½ for new mixed Western; $1 28@$1 42 for new and old Yellow and White Jersey, Pennsylvania and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been scarce and in request at rising prices. Small lots have been sold at $1 65@$1 69 for Southern and $1 78@$1 80 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley has been in active request at a further advance of 3c.@5c. ₱ bushel; sales have been reported, since our last, of 63,000 bushels at $1 75@$1 80 for Canada West; $1 69 for Canada East; $1 64½@$1 68 for State, and $1 50@$1 60 for Western, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been in lively request at decidedly firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 34,000 bushels at $1 70@$1 72, cash, and $1 90, long time, ₱ bushel. Oats have been fairly active and quoted firmer, but close in favor of buyers. We quote Western at 82c.@83c., chiefly at 83c., in store, and 85c.@86c., mostly at 85½c., afloat, ₱ bushel. Sales 92,500 bushels.

The movements in Breadstuffs during the past two weeks, Messrs. EDWARD BILL & Co. notice thus: "The sudden and rather early closing of the Erie Canal, by which a very large quantity of every description of cereals is prevented from reaching the seaboard before next Spring, has quite changed the aspect of the trade in Flour and Grain. Great exertions have been made to get the boats through that were near Albany, but the extreme cold of the last two or three days has prevented success, and the season may be considered as at an end, closing with an extremely light stock of Corn and Rye, and not more Wheat than will be required by the city and local millers. There is some excitement in the market for Flour, and holders are asking 25c.@50c. ₱ bbl. advance on all grades, especially on the medium and shipping brands. California Flour is firm, and the quality of the new crop at hand is such as to command attention at fair rates. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are in request. Wheat has fluctuated of late with the conflicting reports about the navigation of the canals. The stock afloat and in store is about 2,000,000 bushels, and there is about 300,000 bushels on the way to this port from California, and the only addition will be the railroad receipts, which cannot be to any extent, unless prices advance to warrant it. At yesterday's Exchange much higher prices were asked, and but few sales were made. Rye is firmer and scarce. Oats are held at higher rates. Indian Corn is unsettled in value. The business is chiefly in new for home use. The export demand for old is restricted by the advanced prices asked. The export clearances from this port for the fortnight past consist of: To Great Britain and Ireland, 47,533 bbls. Flour, 407,986 bushels Wheat, 316,382 bushels Corn, 122,592 bushels Peas; to the Continent, 3,358 bbls. Flour, 91,697 bushels Wheat, 314 bushels Corn, 35,132 bushels Rye, 150 bushels Oats; to South America, 5,780 bbls. Flour; and to all other ports, 14,962 bbls. Flour, 1,580 bushels Corn, 5,184 bbls. Corn Meal, 2,345 bushels Peas—making a total to all ports of 71,633 bbls. Flour, 5,184 bbls. Corn Meal, 499,683 bushels Wheat, 318,276 bushels Corn, 35,132 bushels Rye, 124,937 bushels Peas, 150 bushels Oats."

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1867.

From	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Wheat.	Bushels. Corn.
New-York, Dec. 6, 1867	240,608	3,976,034	1,262,369
New-Orleans, Nov. 21, 1867	253		
Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1867	8,968	33,889	84,611
Baltimore, Nov. 21, 1867	846		12,114
Boston, Nov. 21, 1867	9,414		
California, Nov. 7, 1867	4,000	2,801,688	
Other Ports, Nov. 21, 1867	....	....	....
Total	264,089	6,811,611	1,359,034
To about same period, 1866	46,441	1,170,789	2,395,451
To about same period, 1865	49,251	813,022	2,645,961
To about same period, 1864	45,058	1,311,581	73,359

To the Continent.

	Barrels Flour.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Wheat	Bushels Corn.
New-York, to Dec. 6, 1867	19,389	304,123	174,450	7,000
Other Ports, to latest dates	2,795	....	26,188	....
Total	22,184	304,123	200,638	7,000
To about same period, 1866	937	16,649	41,436	4,172
To about same period, 1865	2,420	63,012	42,333	100
To about same period, 1864	8,507	....	68,012	....

The Albany *Argus* notices the Barley trade of the week and season, thus: The movement in Barley during the week has been light, covering the following lots: 900 bushels rejected Western, $1 41; 9,000 bushels good do., $1 50; 7,500 bushels State two-rowed, $1 40@$1 45; 4,000 bushels do., $1 45; 9,000 bushels State four-rowed, taken at Amsterdam, $1 47; 4,000 bushels do., $1 50; 2,000 bushels do., $1 55; 9,200 bushels do., delivered here by railroad from the canal, $1 65, and 7,900 bushels Canada West, in store, $1 70, which is above the figure at which it was offered a few days ago. The market closes firm at $1 50@$1 53 for State two-rowed, $1 50@$1 52 for State four-rowed, $1 50@$1 52 for Western, $1 70 for Canada West; some lots of Canada West are held out of market at higher figures. The aggregates of the Barley receipts by canal are thus given:

	Bushels.
1866—Receipts from the opening of Canal navigation to Dec. 1	6,004,800
1867—Receipts from the opening of Canal navigation to Dec. 1	3,560,700
Decrease	2,444,100
1866—Receipts of new crop to Dec. 1	5,862,500
1867—Receipts of new crop to Dec. 1	3,498,700
Decrease	2,363,800
1866—Received from Dec. 1 to close	1,585,000

The receipts since Dec. 1 will not change the above figures materially, so that owing to the untoward closing of the canal the aggregate deficiency in receipts will be over 3,500,000 bushels. This deficiency has fallen principally on New-York, where the deficiency will reach 3,200,000. The deficiency at Albany is less than 100,000 bushels, and the railroad receipts of new crop are short of the receipts of 1866, 250,000 bushels.

The receipts and shipments, by canal, of Barley at Oswego, to Dec. 1, 1866 and 1867, were as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
1866	4,304,800	4,184,000
1867	2,640,800	2,541,000
Decrease	1,664,800	1,643,000

HAY—North River has been in good demand at 80c.@90c. for shipping, and $1 15@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw at 65c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair request, including American at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths 10c.@50c., and Foreign 60c.@65c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been in slack demand at former rates.

LATHS—Eastern have been in request at $3 ₱ thousand.

LEATHER—Sole has been firm and in fair demand as previously quoted.

LIME—Rockland has been inquired for at $1 50 for common, and $1 85 for lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—Have been in light request generally, including Ingot Copper at 22c.@23¼c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $41@$42; Scotch Pig, $37 50@$40; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $85@$90 ₱ ton; Pig Lead, $6 37@$6 75, gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6¼c.@6½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Straits Tin, 23¾c.@24c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 26¼c.@26½c., in gold, ₱ lb.; Zinc, 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues in limited request, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@50c.; English Islands at 51c.@52c., New-Orleans, 80c.@$1 ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive and heavy, including Spirits Turpentine at 52c.@54c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 12½@$4 25; Resin at $2 75@$6 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 50@$3 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue quite dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at 68c.@74c.; Bleached Whale at 83c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 32½; Lard Oil at $1 @$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@78c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 04 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in slack request, at 16c.@16½c. for Crude; 9¾c.@10½c. for Crude, in bulk; 23c @25½c. as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 43c.@47c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon. The Titusville *Herald*, Dec. 9, says: "The stock of oil held in the oil region on the 7th inst., in iron tanks, bulk boats, on the hands of producers, brokers and shippers, and in wooden storage tanks, amounted to 690,400 barrels, being a decrease during the month of 34,690 barrels. This decrease has been caused by shipments to the Eastern markets. At Oil City and Tidioute the oil is being pumped out of the bulk barges and shipped by railroad. At several points on the creek the stock in iron tanks is being enlarged, and for the present the reduction of the stock in these tanks has about ceased. There is, however, but little doubt but that after the time when there might be a rise in the Allegheny expires, the oil which is now in bulk barges will be pumped out and shipped or tanked. The operators who purchased oil tanked at Oil City for first water, Pittsburgh delivery, have it is stated refused to take it except on the first water. The following amounts of oil are stored in wooden tanks and bulk boats at the points named: At Oil City, 27,000 barrels; at Tidioute, 8,000; at Tar Farm, 6,000; on the Allegheny River to and including the Scrub Grass districts, 20,500; at Oleopolis, 23,000. Total, 84,500. The total amount of oil held in the oil region, 604,000; average daily production, 10,462 barrels; number of new wells being drilled, 232; total capacity of iron tankage, 726,798 barrels; capacity of iron tankage empty, 245,698 barrels. The shipments from Tidioute by the Empire line from Jan. 1 to date, reach 294,687 barrels. The shipments from Oil City by the Empire line from Jan. 1 to October 1 reach 143,422 barrels. The shipments over the Oil Creek Railroad from Jan. 1 to date were: To New-York, 629,957 barrels; to Cleveland, 163,120; to other points, 208,880. Total, 1,001,957 barrels."

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, week ending Dec. 9.—The market for both Sperm and Whale continues very quiet, and we have no sales to report.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 9, 1867	39,713	88,262	811,544
Same time last year	36,113	73,103	719,200
Exports for the week ending Dec. 9, 1867	....	....	8,936
Previously	24,020	17,447	613,426
From Jan. 1 to date	24,020	17,447	622,362
Same time last year	7,460	407	525,800

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—The Providence *Journal* says that "printing cloths, notwithstanding the advance in the price of cotton, remain very quiet, with prices comparatively unchanged and small sales. The large stock of prints must begin to move before we can anticipate much improvement in the price of gray goods. The following are the sales of the week: 3,000 pieces 56x60, 6½c.; 5,000 pieces 56x60, 6⅛c.; 5,000 pieces 60x64, 6¼c., common; 3,000 pieces 64x64, 6½c., seconds; 16,000 pieces 61x64, 6¼c., common; 16,000 pieces 64x64, 6¾c., standard; 11,000 pieces 64x64, 6¾c., extra; total, 59,000 pieces."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very light demand to-day, yet held more firmly, especially toward the close. Sales have been reported of 750 bbls., in lots, at $21 50@$21 75, closing at $21 75, cash; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$18 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue quiet at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 215 pkgs. Bacon is dull, to-day; sales 130 bxs., including long Clear at 12½c., and Cumberland at 11c.@11⅛c. ₱ lb. Lard continues quiet but firm; sales have been reported since our last of 580 tcs. and bbls., in lots, chiefly at 12½c.@13¼c. and small lots of very choice at 13½c.@13¾c., ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand at 9½c.@9¾c. for City, and 9½c.@9½c. for Country, ₱ lb. Beef has been in limited request at $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 190 bbls. Tierce Beef continues in limited request, including Prime Mess at $32@$35, and India Mess at $37 50 ₱ tierce; 290 tierces sold. Beef Hams are in less demand at from $30@$32 for poor to choice; sales 260 bbls. Butter is in fair request at 38c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 52c.@55c. for fancy do., and 18c.@40c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues slow of sale at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ₱ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	44 @48
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	42 @45
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	40 @43
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @43
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	38 @40
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	38 @40
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	44 @48
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	40 @43
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	45 @55
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	18 @18
Canada	25 @33

CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ₱ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₱ lb.	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ₱ lb.	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb.	8 @11

RICE—Continues very quiet at $8 50@$9 25 for Carolina ₱ lb.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand and firm, including Turk's Island at 49c.@50c. by the cargo, ₱ bushel; Ne Plus Ultra, $3 25 ₱ sack.

SALTPETRE—Has been in fair demand at 9½c.@10c. for Crude, and 14½c.@15c. for pure Refined, ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Continue in very moderate request, including Clover at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.; rough Flax, $2 37@$2 50; Calcutta Linseed, here and at Boston, at $2@$2 05, (gold,) and Timothy at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bushel.

SHOT—Has been inactive at 11½c.@12½c. for Drop and Buck, ₱ lb.

SOAP—Has been in light demand, including Castile at 16c.@17c.; Colgate's Pale, 10c.; Laundry, 10½c., and Family, 10½c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have been dull and unsettled in price.

SUGARS—Have been in limited demand and heavy. Sales since our last 450 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 10¾c.@13c., and 620 boxes Havana, part at 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars rule quiet at 14c.@16¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 112,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c.; 64,000 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.@12½c.; 62,500 lbs. Grease at 7½c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been dull, since our last, at essentially unaltered rates.

TOBACCO—Has been lightly dealt in, but quoted steady, including *Kentucky*—Common Lugs, 6c.@6½c.; Good Lugs, 6½c.@9c.; Common Leaf, 8c.@12c.; Medium Leaf, 11c.@15c.; Good Leaf, 13c.@17c.; Fine Leaf, 15½c.@20c.; Selections, 18c.@23c. *Seedleaf* as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers 7c.@10c. for old and 6c.@7c. for new; average lots, 25c.@40c. for old and 25c.@30c. for new; fine wrappers, 50c.@65c. for old and 25c.@50c. for new; New-York State fillers, 3½c.@5c. for old and 4½c.@5c. for new; average lots, 8c.@18c. for old and 8c.@14c. for new; wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old and 12c.@30c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 3c.@3½c. for old and 8c.@14c. for new; average lots, 5c.@10c. for old and 9c.@16c. for new. wrappers, 12c.@30c. for old and 15c.@40c. for new. *Manufactured*, as follows: Black Work—Common, 30c.@35c., tax paid; Good, 45c.@60c., tax paid; Fine, 60c.@70c., tax paid. Bright Work—Common, 35c.@45c., tax paid; Good, 50c.@75c., tax paid; Fine, 80c.@$1 25, tax paid. Black Work—Common, 15c.@20c., in bond; Good, 18c.@22c., in bond; Fine, 25c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Medium, 25c.@45c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 180 bbls. in bond, chiefly at 30c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been dull and irregular to-day. There has been very little produce offering. The extreme rates asked on Cotton freight have tended to impede the export movement in this line. The scant supplies and advanced prices of breadstuffs check the outflow of flour and grain. The current provision shipments are on a restricted scale. For Liverpool there were taken to-day 800 bales Cotton, part at ⅜d.@7-16d. ₱ lb.; 100 tons Oil Cake at 25s.; 110 hhds. Tallow at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders a brig, with oil, at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
TOWN AND COUNTRY. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, John Gilbert, Mark Smith, Ringgold, Polk, Young, Leonard, Brown, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. Vernon and Mrs. John Sefton.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Fleury Longchamps as the Duchess.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
YE GRAND QUEEN BESS. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell and Mrs. C. H. Watkins.
MATINEE this P. M.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
GRAND CONCERT. L. F. Harrison, Director, with the following artists: Miss Jenny Busk, Mr. Leopold de Meyer, Mr. Gustavus Hall, Signor Ferranti, Mr. G. W. Colby and Mr. Carl Rosa.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
EMILY WAREAM and JUMBO JUM, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
SECOND GRAND ORATORIO NIGHT. SAMSON. L. F. Harrison, Director.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH.
West 41st-st., near 6th-av.
FAIR AND FESTIVAL. Tableaux—historical, artistic, amusing.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The action of the United States House of Representatives on the resolution for the impeachment of President JOHNSON excites considerable comment in England. The London *Times* of yesterday publishes an article on the subject, in the course of which it highly praises the House for its refusal to impeach the President, and considers this result as reopening the course of practical legislation. The *Times* expresses fear, however, that the President will accept the action of the House as a new indorsement of his policy, and from this concludes that "all hopes of a sound reconstruction must be deferred.'

From the tenor of Minister ROUHER's late speech, it is inferred that NAPOLEON has adopted a policy on the Roman question which coincides with the views and desires of the Roman Party. The tone of the French Press confirms this impression.

In some official explanations regarding the old Luxemburg dispute, Minister ROUHER affirms that the first suggestion of a change of frontier came last year from Prussia, and declares that since the settlement of the controversy France has entertained no thought of territorial extension.

Preparations for a demonstration of sympathy for the executed Fenians are being made in Liverpool. As the Orangemen of that city threaten to break up the procession, a serious riot is anticipated.

The Prussian House of Deputies has voted to transfer the expenses of the Foreign Office of Prussia to the budget of the North German Confederation.

The private treaties indemnifying the displaced Princes of Hanover and the other Provinces annexed by Prussia have been approved by the Prussian Diet.

Minister BANCROFT had an audience Monday with the Queen of Prussia.

Herr VON DREYSE, the inventor of the needle gun, is dead.

The Inman steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool Nov. 27, and Queenstown Nov. 28, arrived at this port yesterday. Her Queenstown advices are one day later than those previously received.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a number of petitions and resolutions were presented and referred to proper committees; a resolution was adopted calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for an account of the United States Bonds issued to the Union Pacific Railroad and the disposition made of them; a resolution calling upon the President for further information relative to the negotiations with the British Government in regard to the *Alabama* claims; a bill proposing that legal-tenders shall be received in payment of all sums due the Government, except duties on imports, was referred to the Finance Committee. An amendment, which Mr. DOOLITTLE offered to the bill introduced by Mr. WILSON on Friday, proposing additional qualifications for voters in the non-reconstructed States, gave rise to a lengthy debate, during which the President's reconstruction policy was criticized until the close of the morning hour. Mr. DRAKE's resolution censuring the President for portions of his late message, was taken up, when Mr. DRAKE spoke at considerable length in support of his resolution. At the close of his remarks the subject was postponed until Thursday, and after a short Executive Session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Speaker announced several committees, among them the Committee on Reconstruction. A letter from the Sergeant-at-Arms, replying to and denying the charge made against him to the effect that he had drawn large sums of money from the Treasury on account of wines and cigars furnished to committees, was referred to the Committee on Accounts. The Committee on Public Lands presented a joint resolution extending for two years the time granted to certain railroad companies in Michigan and Wisconsin, so as to entitle them to the public lands heretofore granted, on condition that the roads be completed by Dec. 31, 1872. After considerable opposition the resolution was agreed to. The Speaker announced the next business in order to be the consideration of Mr. STEVENS' Confiscation Bill, which had been postponed from the 19th of March to the second Tuesday in November. Mr. CHANLER and Mr. ELDRIDGE addressed the House in opposition to the bill, after which its further consideration was postponed to the 21st of January. An adjournment from the 20th inst. to Jan. 6 was agreed to, and the House then adjourned for the day.

GENERAL.

The Constitutional Convention met yesterday, and in Committee of the Whole proceeded with the consideration of the report of the Judiciary Committee. Sections were adopted providing for the payment of Justices and Judges of Courts of Record, and the manner of filling vacancies occurring on the Bench of the Court of Appeals. The section relative to the organization of the Supreme Court was taken up, but without coming to a vote the Convention took a recess until evening. At the evening session several propositions relative to the Supreme Court were submitted and debated at length, after which the Convention adjourned without closing the subject.

The Georgia Reconstruction Convention yesterday, after listening to a lengthy address from the temporary Chairman, FOSTER BLODGETT, effected a permanent organization by choosing J. R. PARROTT as President. This is considered a triumph for the Conservative wing of the Republican Party. Mr. PARROTT made a short speech, and the Convention adjourned.

LOCAL.

A decision in the case of JANTZEN *vs.* The Board of Health has been rendered by Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, by which it is declared that all butchers doing business below Fortieth-street, in this City, have the right to drive cattle through the streets to their several places of business, subject to certain restrictions as to the hours in which the cattle shall be driven. The particulars of this and similar cases we have on several occasions reported. The Court holds that so long as butchers are permitted to carry on the business of slaughtering animals below Fortieth-street, they must, as a necessary consequence, be allowed to drive the animals to the slaughter-houses.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday JAMES MURPHY and MICHAEL NIXON were sentenced each to one month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of fifty dollars for tearing down the posters put up by their rival in the business, WM. H. MAHON. A gang, at the head of which were these two, followed MAHON in a wagon and pulled down fifty of the bills he had posted. These cost the advertiser a dollar each, and it is to protect these more especially against this rival rowdyism that the sentence was imposed.

LEONARD HUYCK and EDWIN A. WEED—the first a banker, formerly of Washington, and the latter a New-York broker—were arrested yesterday in this City, charged with stealing $5,200 worth of revenue stamps in Baltimore. They were arraigned before Judge HOGAN. Several witnesses on both sides were examined, and the accused were remanded till to-day.

The case of the Commissioners of Pilots *vs.* JAMES NESMITH *et al.* was before the Supreme Court (Brooklyn) General Term on appeal yesterday. The action was brought to recover penalties prescribed by law for obstructing the river front, by allowing a quantity of lumber to remain on a certain pier. The defence was that the pier was the private property of the owners.

Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON delivered her new lecture upon "Breakers Ahead" last evening, at the Cooper Institute, to a large audience. Some points of the lecture were well received; but the speaker, in her animadversions upon Gen. GRANT as the nominee for the Presidency, was at evident variance with her auditors, who greeted every mention of his name with positive enthusiasm.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, seven prisoners were found guilty of various offences, and sentenced to imprisonment for various terms. The Grand Jury presented indictments against ALFRED W. TOOKER, for murder in the first degree, and JEREMIAH HARTIGAN, for manslaughter in the first degree.

An interesting paper on "Cotton Mather and the Witchcraft Delusion" was read before the Historical Society by EUGENE LAWRENCE, Esq., last evening. Many incidents connected with the witchcraft excitement in New-England were related, and the cruel part which MATHER enacted was fully set forth.

Very little light has as yet been thrown on the recent poisoning case at Brooklyn. An opinion prevails with some that Mrs. FALL poisoned herself and daughter by taking strychnine. For some time previous the unhappy lady seemed to be in a melancholy state of mind.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association last evening, a silver watch was presented by the President on behalf of Mr. JAMES FIELD to Mr. SAMUEL G. ARNOLD, for saving from death a daughter of the donor, who had rushed from her father's house, her clothes all on fire.

Yesterday afternoon the Sweetzer-Ahern newspaper case was again brought before Recorder HACKETT. The closing argument was made by Mr. WHITNEY, counsel for defendant, Mr. SWEETZER. The decision is reserved.

The Board of City Canvassers have requested the District-Attorney to indict for misdemeanor one of the District Canvassers who refused to make returns of the vote for Councilmen in his district.

Breadstuffs closed heavily yesterday, on a restricted business. Cotton was much lower and slow of sale. Provisions were more firmly held, but were quiet. Groceries were depressed. Petroleum was unsettled; Crude very dull. Freights were inactive.

Land Grants to Railroads.

By a decisive vote the House yesterday refused to abrogate land grants to railroads, soon to be forfeited by reason of non-construction within the period fixed by the act of 1865. The question came up on a joint resolution from the Public Land Committee extending for two years the time allowed to certain companies in Michigan and Wisconsin, and elicited from Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, a vigorous protest against the policy on which these grants are based. His views were overruled, and the resolution passed.

In his report just laid before Congress, the Commissioner of the Land Office refers to the past munificence with which lands have been donated to public enterprises as a ground for economy in the administration of the public domain. The estimated area of grants already made to railways is no less than 124,000,000 acres, while concessions made to thirteen of the States amount to 57,588,681 acres more. Including grants in aid of wagon routes, the Commissioner computes that the total thus assigned runs up to 184,813,900 acres. Of this quantity but 21,000,000 have been actually certified to the respective companies as acquired by construction according to the terms of the law; so that more than eight-ninths of the whole remain to be earned.

Honestly carried out, the policy which has dictated these vast appropriations is fraught with benefit to the country; and we hardly expected to find it denounced as inimical to the interests of the people by a representative of a State which its operation has signally benefited. The Illinois Central Railroad is the best illustration of the profitableness of the system which Mr. WASHBURNE would now restrain. The wonderful development of the Western railway system—the spread of the iron network which is fast rendering accessible the remotest parts of the Northwest, and will soon bring New-York into familiar intercourse with the Pacific—had been impossible but for the aid which the unappropriated wilderness has enabled Congress to afford. In this way alone has the rapid growth of railroads in the West been rendered possible.

And yet the system stands in need of constant watching to preserve it from the speculative evils which it evidently invites. To this extent, perhaps, Mr. WASHBURNE may have been right. There is a constant danger of neglect, and of perverted if not corrupt appropriations, which laxity in the enforcement of terms cannot fail to encourage. Hence the impropriety of "extending time" as a mere formality, which dilatory companies may have for the seeking. The rule should be exactly the opposite. Let the conditions of the grants be fulfilled by the corporators interested, within the time specified, or let them be canceled rigorously and impartially. Exceptional circumstances may justify exceptional forbearance; but, otherwise, the rule should be inflexible.

For delay in complying with the terms on which lands are conceded involves a substantial injury to the country. From the moment the appropriations are made, the lands in question cease to be available to preëmptors. Settlement is retarded; large tracts are locked up pending the progress of work; and the very plan which is designed to hasten improvement thus becomes its most formidable obstacle.

The Commissioner is reasonable, then, when he recommends "that the future policy should so economize the public land fund as to restrict it to such works as may be indispensable." And Mr. WASHBURNE's warning, though pushed too far, will not be wasted, if it lead to greater vigilance in the enforcement of the terms enacted in reference to railroad grants. The companies ought to be spurred to the prompt fulfillment of their part of the contract, if they would retain the benefits conferred on them by the liberality of Congress.

Official Corruption.

The *World* declares that we are mistaken in saying it has not attended to the subject of official corruption. In a certain aspect of that question the *World* may have done so. It has urged the necessity of expelling Republicans from office and putting Democrats in their places, as the only mode of getting rid of the corruption that now exists. This view of the case does not, we venture to say, command universal assent. It makes the whole question of reform secondary and subservient to that of party success. Bribery and corruption never can be banished from our public life in this way. They are not confined to either party; both parties are alike implicated in their guilt and their infamy.

Until this matter can be taken out of party politics, we need not hope for a remedy. The law has always pretended to punish bribery, for the purpose of preventing it; but the present law protects it, gives it absolute impunity and thus increases and makes it perpetual. A report has been made in the State Convention proposing a remedy for this. It proposes to give effect to the law by rendering testimony of guilt, where guilt exists, accessible. Where a bribe is given and accepted, it proposes to make the *giver* a witness by releasing him from punishment; where it is offered and rejected, it proposes to make the *official* who is approached a witness, for the sake of punishing the man who offers it.

The alteration proposed is one of very great importance to the public; yet we are not aware that the *World* has had anything to say about it. Its plea, in excuse of its silence, that the work of the Convention will be rejected, and therefore is not worth discussion, is an evasion. If it's work should prove to be good, conducive to the public interest, and worthy of adoption, we have faith enough in the people to believe that it will be adopted. And on a subject of so much consequence as this, we submit that the *World* may do much, and certainly ought to do all it can, to aid the adoption of just and wise provisions.

Negro suffrage and the past action of the Convention upon it, need be no bugbear to our Democratic neighbor. The Convention refused a separate submission of that question to the people last Fall. They will scarcely repeat that error. They will be quite as anxious to have a separate vote on it *next* Fall as they were to avoid it last.

The *Evening Post* thinks that bribery ought to be punished, and, in a general way, is in favor of having such laws as will render this possible. But it thinks the Convention should not meddle with it, but leave it to the Legislature. As a majority of our legislators every Winter have the reputation of dealing in bribes themselves, they will unquestionably concur with the *Post* in this view of the case. If we wait till *they* pass laws sending themselves to State Prison for bribery, and opening the door to evidence for their own conviction, we shall probably wait a long while. If anything is to be done on this subject of the slightest use, it must be done by the Convention. The Constitution may be "lumbered up" a little, as the *Post* apprehends, by an Article on this subject; but that, we submit, will be a smaller evil than the one from which we suffer so much at present.

The Abyssinian Gammon in the Senate.

The close of the great impeachment breakdown in Congress has been followed by the opening of the Abyssinian burlesque. Senator CHANDLER, who was great as an impeacher, is now great as an Abyssinian; and, of course, Senator NYE, who kept step to the music in one case, is now as ready to keep time to the melodies of the new entertainment. The matter was brought on the floor by Mr. CHANDLER last week, and a good part of Monday was occupied by the Senate in going over the points of the performance. The measure was thought worthy of opposition by such able minds as Senators ANTHONY and REVERDY JOHNSON, and Senators SUMNER and HOWE also unburdened themselves in regard to it. Some surprise is expressed at the extraordinary course of Mr. SUMNER in taking sides against an *African* monarch on this occasion, and we confess that his conduct is so unaccountable to us that we shall wait anxiously for further information in regard to it. As the subject will be brought up again by Mr. CHANDLER, and as probably a good part of the session will be occupied in going over the grounds for the purpose of lightening the hearts of bondholders, tax-payers, unemployed workmen, contumacious rebels, "blarsted" Britishers, Abyssinians, King THEODORE, the Alaskians and the freedmen, there will be a chance to relieve the universal mind from the contemplation of those heavy parts in which BUTLER and ASHLEY delight to appear for the astonishment of mankind.

Impeachment is played out; Abyssinia is on the stage. ANDY passes out of sight; THEODORE comes to the foreground. CHANDLER is the prompter, and NYE holds the candle.

Mr. CHANDLER tells us how boldly and persistently he has pursued the Anti-British course which he now follows up by way of Abyssinia and over the Mountains of the Moon. Every year for six years he has sought vengeance against England. Every means he has tried to retaliate for her perfidy—even at his own expense. Every price he has been eager to pay to get back the losses she has caused us. Every threat he has been ready to indulge in—even the most ridiculous, and even though they should but add to her own explosive merriment. And now, when he is able again to rise up in the Senate of the United States, in the seat once occupied by Gen. CASS, and in the wild frenzy of his soul exclaim, as he exclaimed on Monday, "Let the Abyssinians light up old ocean with the burning ships of Great Britain!" he seems to reach the very climax of that wild joy which warriors feel when they are confronted by foemen worthy of their steel, and when they are sustained and backed up by an Abyssinian bruiser who lives upon raw flesh, and sleeps on a couch beside which that of his great ancestor, King Solomon, was virtuous. Mr. CHANDLER will never rest till he brings about his purpose. He will never be at peace till he gets into a fight. The inflammatory rebels of the South, whom he still considers unwhipped, are not enough for him. He can give them backhanded blows even while he is projecting himself into other adversaries, and while he is confiscating their property with one hand, he can seize the treasures of England with the other, and distribute both around among the people, till their riches surpass those of the most bloated aristocrats in the most effete despotism of old Yurup. Four or five years ago, when this country was plunged in the most sanguinary war of modern times, he cried out for more "blood-letting," and though one might have fancied that the hungriest was gorged by the time that LINCOLN fell, he still felt, and still feels, cravings that are insatiable except with the red raw flesh that BRUCE tells us is relished in Abyssinia.

It is no joke, according to Mr. CHANDLER, that he is getting up. He believed (O, how in the world *could* he say he *believed?*) that messengers were on their way here from Abyssinia to procure ships, war materials, &c., to use against the English; and if the King of Abyssinia enlisted seamen here, he hoped perfect neutrality would be observed. He furthermore believed if the resolution passed that from ten to fifteen privateers would be on the seas in one hundred days, and British chronometers would be as cheap in this market, as American chronometers were once in Great Britain. This is fine as the resolution itself which he introduced recognizing the belligerent rights of Abyssinia, and which he said only differed from the British proclamation of neutrality in our own war in the substitution of names.

We must take Mr. CHANDLER's word for it that he is in dead earnest in this whole matter; and in view of the fact that we might some time have a Senate composed of such Senators, we must account it a small misfortune that we can have such a President as ANDREW JOHNSON.

Southern Schemes of Expatriation.

A volume might be written upon the fortunes of the Southern emigrants who went into voluntary exile at the close of the war—if not a poem like "Evangeline," at least a history as disheartening as that of the banished Acadians on which "Evangeline" was founded. It would be a history of speedy, disastrous, unqualified failure.

Their project was a bad one even in theory—unwise, unpatriotic, and the fruit of hasty impulse rather than of reason. Chagrined at the upshot of the war, instead of abiding by that decision of the sword whereto they themselves had appealed as arbiter, in many parts of the South companies were started for deserting the country and colonizing other regions—Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, South America. In the mortification and rage of the hour, anything seemed better than to live in a country they had failed to conquer, and to obey a Government they had sought to cast down. By going southward, also, many hoped still to enjoy the blessings of the "peculiar institution" which the war had destroyed. They did not deliberately count the cost or weigh the probabilities of failure.

The result in nearly or quite all of these experiments has been to show their practical folly as well as intrinsic wrongfulness. As a matter of sentiment and patriotism, these exiles ought to have stood by the land of their birth and their ancestry, in what they considered an evil hour, instead of abandoning it to fate and the freedmen. On the other hand, as a matter of practical conduct, it was better to bear the ills they had than fly to others that they knew not of.

Of these ill-starred adventures, the latest failure recorded is that of the colony in Honduras. It went there on the faith of Gov. AUSTIN's promises of land and other privileges. The Governor was as good as his word, but the Home Government at London "disapproved," and the Southerners are all in trouble again. "Many of them," says the account, "are about to return to the United States." It is the same old story, told of a new place. Wherever a settlement has been effected the result has been disappointing. Only moderate fortune has attended the detachment that strayed down almost to Patagonia, and that has been the most promising of all. Cordova was not only a prompt failure, but the whole enterprise has long since been abandoned, the stock and property sold out, and the last of the adventurers returned. The same is true, in brief, of all the Mexican projects; the same is rapidly becoming true of all Brazilian experiments. For example, the chief colony, on the Ribeira, near Iguape,—a settlement founded by one DUNN, a furiously secessionist clergyman, who declares he wants mainly to "keep away from Northerners,"—is anything but prosperous. Here and there an enterprising man has met with success; but this was true also before the war. What we mean to say is that the Southern colonies, as colonies, are dead failures. A recent traveler very well says that most of the emigrants cannot work to advantage, and are "too proud to beg—for anything but a passage home."

The other day we had news from one of the West Indies that a Southern colony was to be organized to proceed thither; and subjoined was an account of a couple of hurricanes which had swept through the length and breadth of the island, succeeded by a brace of earthquakes, which laid waste what the tornados had failed to desolate. Never in history, perhaps, did so many simultaneous attempts at colonization, proceeding from one source to so many quarters, meet failure so uniform. Some of the Huguenot exiles from France perished in distress, but others founded flourishing colonies in England, Switzerland, America. Some of the American colonies from England were hapless, but great success followed others. A fatalistic failure, one would almost say, attends, on the other hand, the Southern schemes of emigration. In some places, as in Mexico, the protecting Government goes down, and the colony dies out with the coming in of the new and hostile rule. In others, as in Honduras, there is a "Home Government" in Europe failing to make good the local promises. In others, as in Brazil, there is the suspicion and hostility of the native people, lack of energy and enterprise, want of mechanical improvements for working plantations, difficulty in procuring labor. In South America, in general, war and taxes, even worse than in the Confederacy, oppress the adventurers. And if nought else can wreck the experiment, nature comes in with her devouring earthquakes and whirlwinds.

We are glad that so few, comparatively, of the Southern people essayed expatriation. Those few rushing off in haste repent at leisure, and return without reluctance, content to remain. Their experience is useful to their neighbors. There will be no depopulation of the South. Let us take a sort of representative example of the issue of these efforts. Ex-Gov. HARRIS, of Tennessee, in whose arms SYDNEY JOHNSTON died on the field of Shiloh, and whose intensity of hate to the Union led him at the close of the war to Cordova, where he was made President of the Confederate Colony, now returns at last to pay his respects to the man whom he and his associates probably regarded as the personification of all that was most detestable—Parson BROWNLOW. "Gov. HARRIS said," the account informs us, "that he had come to give himself up, and expressed much gratitude for the kind mention which the Governor had made of his family in his message." His successor has paroled him till next Spring. These schemes, we say, as organized colonies do not succeed, and it is fortunate that they fail. Our country is the proper home for our people, Northerners and Southerners alike. She needs the labor of all her children, of all latitudes, in order to fulfill her destiny, and they, too, it seems, can ill do without her.

The Metropolitan Excise Law.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As the ruling party is likely to make a strong effort in the next Legislature to repeal or to change the present Excise law, it will be well for them to compare the working of the present system with the old one, and the result will be strongly against a return to the former condition of things. We present from the Police records the following figures, giving the number of arrests made for intoxication and disorderly conduct on Sundays during the months of September, October and November, 1866 and 1867.

Five Sundays in September, 1866, under the old system	672
Five Sundays in September, 1867, under the new system	275
Net reduction	397
Four Sundays in October, 1866, under the old system	472
Four Sundays in October, 1867, under the new system	240
Net reduction	232
Four Sundays in November, 1866, under the old system	358
Four Sundays in November, 1867, under the new system	186
Net reduction	172

It should be remembered that the law in 1866 was only enforced during the months of May and June, and then suspended until the decision of the Court of Appeals was rendered, Dec. 31, 1866.

The income for the sale of licenses since the law is in operation has been $2,555,658.

In 1864, under the old system, the income was only $12,450. Yours, ORDER.

The figures given above furnish a very strong argument against the abolition of our Excise law,—if, indeed, such an argument were required. No well-disposed person can doubt the absolute necessity of a law which shall restrict or regulate, very rigidly, if it does not prohibit, the sale of intoxicating liquors in this City. Whether the present law may not wisely and profitably be amended in some of its details, is quite another question. No Legislature, we trust, will be found so regardless of the claims of good order and of public economy as to think of sweeping away the present law altogether, and going back to the state of things which prevailed before it was passed.

MINOR TOPICS.

Do any members of the House seriously intend opposing an appropriation for Russian-America? Such opposition would be idle, but, whether successful or not, would, so far as they are concerned, be equally discreditable to the country. We may dispute among ourselves, for our own mutual information, over the treaty-making power, and its connection with appropriations; and the question deserves discussion. But, so far as concerns foreign Powers, we put the dignity and good faith of the country in a very unenviable light, and make them shy of treating with our Government, as a Government, at all. The same awkwardness was threatened during the Franco-Mexican dispute, when some diplomats in the House were exceedingly anxious that that body should conduct the foreign correspondence on the points in controversy. It would complicate our relations with all monarchical Powers, if at the present stage of the Alaska affair—after we had formally taken possession and had the Russian flag hauled down—the purchase should be made void. Mr. WASHBURNE's efforts to have "the Committee on Appropriations say whether the Treasury should pay for that useless tract," and Mr. SCHENCK's protest that the sum agreed on was "not a debt against the United States," alike tend, as far as they go, to compromise the country with Russia. But of course the purchase-money will be paid.

Havana advices declare that "the condition of the Mexican treasury was improving. Kidnapping of wealthy persons continued to be carried on pretty extensively by numerous bands of bandits." It would be hasty to conclude from this juxtaposition of items that it was a percentage of profits from the footpads that has helped the public treasury. But if the first available Government funds should be applied to cleaning out these robber gangs, the fruit would come back to the treasury many fold. No investment of public money pays better than giving security to the commerce of its citizens.

BRUCE and the spider, as an emblem of the fruit of perseverance, should now give way to SHURTLEFF and the Boston Mayoralty. Dr. SHURTLEFF, a good Democrat and most worthy citizen, has been the standing candidate of the Boston Democracy for Mayor during the last ten or fifteen years. Now and then another candidate would be put forward, but merely for the sake of variety, as no Democrat stood any chance of election. Dr. SHURTLEFF himself never, we venture to say, has had much curiosity in the result since his first nomination, until this moment, and he has lent his name for repeated municipal elections chiefly as a matter of convenience to his party—for no man is more kindly than this public-spirited citizen. To his personal popularity among all classes he owes in a great measure his election—though fortune favored him by the demoralization of the Republican Party in last month's campaign. He merits his success; and henceforth let no oft-defeated candidate or standing figure-head of any party despair of ultimate triumph.

A colored CROMWELL (in name at least) who wants to bring "ANDY JOHNSON, or any other man," to the block if need be, has told the Louisiana Convention that negroes were going to have their rights "if it was by revolution and blood," and "will rule until the last one of us goes down forever." But another delegate, "also colored," gave him a Roland for his Oliver, and said "the talk of a war of the races was all humbug," and that, considering the disparity of the two races, the negroes "could get no rights the whites did not see fit to give them." This last speaker seems to be a sensible fellow. His name is Mr. PINCHBACK, or Pinchbeck, but he ought to exchange names with his colleague. He is the genuine man and the other the Pinchbeck.

There is a noteworthy practice in connection with our way of feeding ourselves which Prof. BLOT should speak of in some of his lectures; and that is the custom of sifting our flour so as to remove from it all the bran—a substance which contains the best nourishment of the grain. This bran has from 14 to 18 per cent. of *gluten*, while the flour gives but 10 per cent. of the same—according to the statement of Dr. JOHNSTON, in his "Chemistry of Common Life." The public should begin the wholesome custom of eating their bread with bran in it, more or less, since both health and economy strongly recommend such a change. But people in general look rather for what is palatable than for what is wholesome; and unless some baker of original genius shall make a household revolution in this matter of "breadstuffs," we shall go on eating the fine-sifted flour and missing the strength-giving gluten. We are too much addicted to the habit of bolting. We first bolt our flour—we next bolt our food—and then we bolt, ourselves—in order to be up to time, at the store or the office.

People have said we have got a bad bargain in the Island of St. Thomas, a place given over to periodical hurricanes, earthquakes and yellow fever. However this may prove to be, there seems some reason for thinking that we have not made a much better acquisition in the Isle of Middlebrook—lat. 28 16, lon. 177 12—as a station or stopping-place for our mail ships in the Pacific, on the way to and fro between San Francisco and China. The anchorage-ground is dangerous with rocks and reefs, and there are but nineteen feet of water on the entrance to it. The Government vessel *Lackawanna* has just made a report to this effect. The latter vessel and the schooner *Badger*, belonging to the mail Company, left some of their anchors among the zoöphites of the sunken reefs. Middlebrook is 1,200 miles from Honolulu.

The English newspapers describe the preparations made for their war against King THEODORE of Abyssinia—a "little war" such as the Duke of Wellington advised them never to undertake. The *Daily News* says the claims of science will not be overlooked in the expedition, since it will be accompanied by an archæologist, a mineralogist, a zoölogist, a geographer, a photographer and so forth. This is in imitation of the old French fashion of 1799, in which year BONAPARTE carried a number of *savans* in the train of his army to Egypt and Syria. All the means and appliances of an armament, we are told, have been selected with care for the comfort and well-being of the expeditionary army, and the materials of a railway have also been forwarded to Egypt, as we learn from a Constantinople correspondent of the *Invalide Russe*. We hope the expedition will have also the benefit of those three great requirements of all war: "Head, head, head;" and that on their return the campaigners will have the materials of an archæological and descriptive book as valuable as that of DENON—the most brilliant and enduring trophy of NAPOLEON's military operations in the East.

The San Francisco *Alta* notes one operation of the Civil Rights bill which deserves attention,—which, as no *voters* are involved in its evils, it probably will not get. The law repudiates and prohibits any distinction in civil rights on account of race or color, *except* that a Chinaman is not permitted to testify in court! The result is that a class of men in California,—white men, and numbering, says the *Alta*, at least a hundred, have gone into the business of robbing Chinamen, who are quiet, thrifty, orderly and perfectly inoffensive,—because they know they are safe against conviction and punishment! This is certainly a great outrage perpetrated, in the name of justice and equal rights, upon a class far more friendless and helpless than the negroes.

The Winter's drowning calendar has already received an entry. On the very first day's skating of the season three boys lost their lives on the ice at Philadelphia. If statistics could be kept of the fatal accidents from this cause which the Winter will witness, the aggregate would be appalling. Is there no remedy? It would seem as if in cities, at least, the Police could be authorized to warn off persons from deep water, where it had been first ascertained by them that the ice was not thick enough for safe skating.

The North Polar Circle has been so much discussed of late, that it is a relief and a refreshment to read anything about the South Polar Circle, which, however, will never be so popular as the former—at least, until Nature herself shall make a new arrangement of her continents in the next cataclysm. A Capt. LONG, commanding the whaleship *Nile*, has been giving the people of the Honolulu *Advertiser* some information about a land running for several days' sail along the Southern horizon in lat. 73 30 S., lon. 78 30, when first seen. Inland he could see hills, one of which seemed to be volcanic, rising to the height of 5,000 feet, apparently. These were covered with snow, of course, while the line of the coast had the green look of vegetation. There is a great extent of undiscovered and undescribed land in that Southern hemisphere awaiting the enterprise of our explorers.

Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH is not afraid to volunteer an opinion on the difficult subject of Ireland—as appears by his letter to one of the English journals—and his ideas are pretty much those which DANIEL O'CONNELL used to maintain so persistently. Mr. SMITH is for recognizing the equality of Ireland as a part—and an important part, too—of the Empire. He thinks the discontent and ill-feeling of Ireland are owing more to the social exclusions and aversions of the English and their Government than to the land question, or anything else in the shape of enactment; and he is for giving Irishmen a stronger interest and pride in their country,—for creating a stronger national sentiment. He speaks of a Parliament for Ireland as a means of putting that new soul into the old country, though he thinks it is useless to talk of that. Dr. SMITH is a repealer in his way, and he sees that the customary English plan of holding everything Irish in contempt will never do. That was always, in fact, a stupid English blunder, for which time will probably call the English to account. An open and equal recognition of the Irish Catholic people would have made them the steady friends of that insular monarchy—for they are naturally and traditionally a King-loving race. We wonder GOLDWIN SMITH does not mention the fact that while the Queen of England has a dozen royal palaces in England and half as many in Scotland, she has not one in Ireland. The Guelphs were always a dull-brained, impolitic family. A royal palace in Dublin and another on the Lakes of Killarney would do more to unite the two islands than all the laws and enactments in the world.

Southern Farms for Sale.

In our advertising columns will be found a notice of lands for sale in Aiken, South Carolina, and its vicinity. The depressed condition of business in the South, the entire absence of capital and of means to carry on farming, manufacturing or any other pursuits, and the uncertainty which surrounds their political future, have combined to reduce the price of property there to a very low figure. The climate is delightful, the soil is very rich and productive, water power and other facilities for manufacturing are abundant, and nothing is needed but capital and enterprise to convert the region into one of the most fertile and prosperous portions of the whole country. The notice referred to will be found worthy the attention of all who, from considerations of health or other motives, have any thought of going South.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Nothing of moment transpired in either House of Congress to-day. After some routine business the Senate took up Mr. DRAKE's resolution censuring the temper and tone of the President's Message, and that gentleman proceeded to speak at length upon it. Of course his speech was extremely Radical, and his points were made with his usual bitterness and vehemence. This resolution will serve as a safety-valve for the pent-up radicalism of the Senate for some time to come, and will then probably be defeated. An effort in the House to-day by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, to put a stop to indiscriminate grants of public lands to railroads in all parts of the country did not meet with very good success, although inspired by worthy motives. Congress has wasted much of the public domain by granting it to companies that have never completed their works, and it is urged now that Congressional aid should hereafter extend only to the leading enterprises which are in substantial hands and certain to aid largely in the development of the country through which they pass.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

Except the confirmation of the Sub-Treasurer at New-Orleans, and an Internal Revenue Collector in Pennsylvania, the Senate has transacted no business of importance in executive session. The nominations received from the President have been appropriately referred, but none of them have been reported upon yet, and not a single case was on the calendar for consideration to-day. The treaties have also been referred, with slight debate, and have not yet been reported back. The Senate Finance Committee have sustained the charges on which the President suspended Collector JAMES, of Richmond, Va., and the confirmation of Gen. MULFORD will probably follow.

THE ANTI-CONTRACTION BILL.

No action has yet been had by the Senate Finance Committee on the House Anti-Contraction bill, though it has been talked over by the members. Notwithstanding the strong pressure for its passage, it is by no means certain that the Committee will report in favor of it. Last year, the Committee was unanimously against a similar measure.

THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE.

Speaker COLFAX to-day announced the Reconstruction Committee, continuing Mr. STEVENS Chairman, and Messrs. BOUTWELL, BINGHAM and FARNSWORTH, who were members of the Committee in the Thirty-ninth Congress, and appointing Messrs. HULBURD, New-York; BEAMAN, Michigan; PAINE, Wisconsin; BECK, Kentucky, and BROOKS, New-York, as new members. The Committee will meet for permanent organization at the private rooms of Mr. STEVENS to-morrow.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Juge ORTH, of Indiana, a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, has submitted to that body a proposition regarding the position of this Government on the *status* of our naturalized citizens, which embraces the following points: First—This Government does not, and will not, recognize the doctrine of natural allegiance. Second—That a person of foreign birth naturalized according to our laws, acquires all the rights and privileges of a native-born citizen, except such as are denied by the Constitution in prescribing the qualifications for President and Vice-President. Third—The United States owes the same protection to its naturalized citizens as to the native-born.

THE ALASKA APPROPRIATION.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs will be pre-prepared to report the Alaska Appropriation Treaty back to the House on Thursday next, when it will probably pass by a small majority.

SPIRIT DISTILLERS' CONVENTION.

The convention of spirit distillers, manufacturers and commission merchants met at Willard's Hotel this evening at 7 o'clock, and organized by appointing S. P. INGRAHAM, of New-York, temporary Chairman. A committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Murphy of Ohio, D. Long of New-York, Blaisdell of New-York, Harris of Philadelphia, Kield of New-York, and Colville of Ohio, was appointed to select permanent officers for the Convention. They recommended the following gentlemen: President, Charles H. Curtiss, Quincy, Ill.; Vice-President, S. P. Ingraham, New-York; John B. McIlvain, Kentucky; S. M. Murphy, Ohio; D. R. Sortwell, Massachusetts; Mr. Anderson, Pennsylvania. Secretaries—John Tracy, New-York; Mr. Smith, Virginia; Simpkins, Missouri. Mr. Curtis, on taking the chair, made a speech explanatory of the objects of the meeting. He said that a tax of $2 per gallon could not be collected; that a radical change was necessary, in order to protect the Government and the distillers. He did not believe that under the present law five cents per gallon have been collected upon the spirits consumed, much less manufactured in the country. He was prepared to prove that in his State, Illinois, at least, the tax did not amount to five cents. For his part he was in favor of a tax that could be collected, and a revenue was what the Government wanted, and if the revenue could not be collected the tax was a failure which in fact it was. After several motions, three committees, representing the distillers, rectifiers and commission merchants, were appointed, as follows: Committee on Rectifiers and Manufacturers, Messrs. Murphy of Ohio, Hoffman of New-York, Kidd of New-York, Hunt of Massachusetts, Kerr of New-York, Simpkins of Missouri, Sailor of Philadelphia. On Distillers, Boutwell of Massachusetts, Blaisdell of New-York, Harris of Ohio, Curtiss of Illinois, Martin of Maryland, Gibson of Ohio, Ennis of New-York, Emmett of Ohio, Leech of Pennsylvania, Smith of Virginia. Committee on Commission Merchants—Messrs. Perin of Ohio, Cummins of New-York, McIlvain of Kentucky, Creighton of Maryland, Colville of Ohio, Dorn of Kentucky, Heinnichshoben of Missouri. Mo-

Coy of Maryland, W. D. Long of New-York. After considerable discussion, it was voted that the Convention meet at 12 o'clock to-morrow to mature their report. It was voted that all all individuals in the spirit business from various parts of the nation be invited to take part in the proceedings of the Convention. A committee on credentials was appointed, composed of INGRAHAM, SAILOR and SHIRLEY, of Kentucky. The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of admitting all those engaged in the spirit traffic who have come to the city to attend the Convention. Carried. From a canvass of the gentlemen composing the Convention it is probable that they will recommend a radical change in the the tax on spirits and the mode of its collection. It is possible that it will recommend the reduction of the tax to 20 cents per gallon to be paid before the spirits leave the distillery. Also a license of $5,000 on each distillery to be increased in proportion to the corn consumed over a certain amount, and the abolishment of all laws imposing fines on merchants receiving packages properly stamped by the Government Inspector. Mr. CURTISS, the Chairman of the Convention, represents a large spirit interest in Illinois and has on hand a quarter of a million of dollars worth of spirits which he cannot sell at present prices. He has been compelled to stop running his distillery in consequence of the destruction of the business. He has never been interrupted by the Government in any manner, and never had a barrel of his spirits seized.

REWARD FOR THE DISCOVERY OF ILLICIT STILLS.

The Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, has given notice that the Department will pay $300 reward for the discovery of every illicit still, together with such information as will lead to the conviction of persons engaged in running them.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Gov. HARRIMAN, of New-Hampshire, is in the city. The Republican Convention for that State meets to-morrow to nominate a ticket to be supported at the March election. From advices received here to-day it is very probable that the Convention will declare for Gen. GRANT for President, and make a vigorous fight for the success of their ticket on that line.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN UNION COMMITTEE.

The National Republican Union Committee will assemble at Willards at noon to-morrow. A quorum of its members is probably here at this writing. Among the arrivals to-night are N. B. Smithers, of Delaware, Gov. Butler, of Nebraska, S. A. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, John B. Clark, of New-Hampshire, and W. J. Cowing, of Virginia. The contest for the place of holding the Convention is very strong between Chicago and Cincinnati. The former has offered $20,000 toward the Convention expenses, and the latter $15,000.

PERSONAL.

Senator WILSON left for Richmond to-night, intending to address the Constitutional Convention, of Virginia, now in session in that city, on political matters to-morrow.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

A VETO EXPECTED.

The bill striking the word "white" from the charter of this city and Georgetown, and from all the laws of this District, so that colored men can hold office and sit on juries, which passed the House yesterday and the Senate last Thursday, went to the President for his signature this afternoon. A veto is expected.

LAND OFFICE DECISION.

It has been decided at the General Land Office in reply to a communication from a party in England, wishing to have lands selected and secured for himself and others as homesteads, under the act of the 20th of May, 1862, and the supplemental acts, in advance of the coming of the emigrants to the United States, that this cannot be done, as the law requires that the party desiring the homestead shall be a citizen of the United States or have regularly filed his declaring of an intention to become such, before the entry can be made, so as to secure the land; and, furthermore it is required, that the preliminary affidavit required of the party cannot be made outside of the United States limits.

STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was sent to the House of Representatives to-day, in compliance with a resolution, showing that the expenditures for salaries of supervising and local steamboat inspectors during the fiscal year ending with June, 1867, was $67,000, and that the fees collected during the same period amounted to nearly $217,000. The Secretary says:

"In reply to so much of the resolution as relates to the question of the prosecution of any persons connected with the steamer *Commodore* for alleged violation of the laws, viz., in being navigated without a certificate of inspection, as will be seen by reference to Capt. MEWS' report, I have the honor to state that inasmuch as it was understood that in the judgment of the United States District-Attorney at New-York City, there was some doubt as to the possibility of vindicating the law by instituting legal proceedings against the owners of the *Commodore*, and the Department considered it eminently proper that an example should be made of the offending parties. The usual practice of leaving such cases to the judgment and determination of the District-Attorney was in this instance departed from, and a competent officer of the Department was sent to New-York to confer with the District-Attorney for the purpose of bringing action against the parties concerned; but after a careful examination of the irresponsible condition of the Company and its individual members, it was deemed wholly inadvisable to institute any legal process at that time, the penalty for the offence being a pecuniary fine without imprisonment."

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered the following decisions:

A mortgage securing $100 or less is not subject to stamp duty; but the liability of the bond or note which is evidence of the amount secured, is the same as though there was no mortgage. The necessary stamp may, however, be affixed to the bond, or note, or to the mortgage.

SEC. 160. The position of the Treasurer in the organization of Odd Fellows or Free Masons, or in any other similar organization, is not an office within the meaning of the statute. Bonds given by the persons holding such positions are therefore not subject to a dollar stamp each as "bonds for the due execution or performance of the duties" of an office, but to a 25 cent stamp only, as bonds not otherwise charged in Schedule B.

When clothes or other fabrics, made chiefly or wholly of wool, and specially designed for table covers or piano covers, are printed, there is a tax of 2½ per centum on the increased value given by the printing, whether it "be done before or after the flannel is cut into suitable lengths for such covers," and a tax of 2½ per centum only, provided a tax has been previously paid upon the fabric. An importer as such is not liable to any special tax; but if he make his business, or any part of his business, to sell the goods imported by him from the wharf, or from any other fixed place of business, he is liable as a dealer, or as a liquor dealer, wholesale or retail, according to the character and amount of the merchandises sold by him.

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day replied to Senator THAYER's resolution relative to EDMUND COOPER, saying:

"The person named did not assume the duties of the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, either on or before the 30th of November, but that on the 2d of December, a vacancy having occurred in said office by the resignation of W. E. CHANDLER, Esq., the President, in pursuance of the first section of the act of Congress approved Feb. 13, 1795, entitled 'An Act to Amend an Act entitled an Act making alterations in the Treasury and War Departments,' authorized, in writing, Mr. COOPER to perform the duties of the office until a successor should be appointed, or such vacancy be filled. The authority thus conferred will, by the terms of the act, expire at the end of six months from the time when it was conferred, should it not be sooner terminated by the filling of the vacancy by reversion or otherwise. Mr. COOPER has been acting under this authority from the time when it was conferred."

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Gen. Grant, by order of the President, has directed that Brevet Capt. N. Redmond, First Lieutenant Fourth United States Artillery, be placed upon the list of retired officers, of that class in which the disabilities result from long and faithful service.

Capt. Daniel McDougal, orded to the command of the *Powhatan*; Acting Second Assistant-Engineer A. M. Clements, ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard; Commodore Theo. P. Greene, detached from the command of the *Powhatan*; Lieut.-Commander E. C. Merriman, detached from the *Tuscarora* and ordered to the Mare Island Navy-Yard; Commodore Cisco Price, placed on the retired list.

MR. DICKENS' SECOND READING.

The second appearance of Mr. DICKENS before a New-York audience was even a greater triumph than his first. There was, perhaps, a little less of set applause than on the first evening of his reading, but there was certainly a more complete sympathy between the reader and his auditors. They seemed to forget, in their enjoyment, that they were listening to a stranger, —laughing heartily at the humorous points, or sympathetically hushed and breathless when he read of honest Ham's great grief and the faithful sorrow of true-hearted old Peggotty—as if they had been listening to the reading of a familiar friend whom they were not called upon to applaud in the ordinary manner. Every eye was bent on the reader's expressive face, and the contagion of his mood seemed to pass directly to every individual in the room like a subtle magnetic influence. Mr. DICKENS appeared to feel the sympathy of his audience, and to be inspired by it. His manner was exceedingly animated and effective, and he really seemed to enjoy the reading quite as much as those who listened to him.

The reading last night was "David Copperfield" and "Bob Sawyer's Party." The personation of old Peggotty was perfect. It brought the rude, uncultured, but large-hearted old sailor in his own person before the audience, and gave them a portrait whose features will never pass from the memory. The rough but never coarse merriment of the old sailor, when he informs Davy and Steerforth of "little Em'ly's" engagement to Ham; the sudden and awful change that comes over him when the fatal news of her flight strikes like a blow on his heart; the hope, the patience, the long sorrow, and the calm confidence of his search for his lost darling;—all this, and much more, was made wonderfully real and life-like. The personation of Mrs. Gummidge was also very successful; and, as Mr. DICKENS read, one could almost see the "lone lorn creatur," crooning over her imaginary sorrows, in the most comfortable corner by the fireside, and complaining that "everythink went contrairy with her." And poor Ham, too, "rough, a good deal of the sou'-wester in him, wery salt, but, on the whole, a honest sort of a chap, with his 'art in the right place,"—how thoroughly the audience were made to sympathize with him, and to understand the noble and disinterested nature that lay beneath all his outer uncouthness.

By the time Mr. DICKENS had finished chapter II., and lifted the glass of water from the desk, as if quite as much to signify a short breathing space as to moisten his lips, the whole audience was wonderfully wrought upon by the sorrow that had befallen the inhabitants of the old boat, and great was the relief to turn to David Copperfield's famous dinner party, at which Mr. and Mrs. Micawber and Mr. Traddles were guests. The very mention of Mr. Micawber's name brought down the house, and when the famous expression, inseparably linked with his story, came in, the applause was so great that the reading had to be suspended for a considerable length of time. Mrs. Micawber's confidential disclosures over the punch (brewed by Mr. Micawber's skillful hands) were read, or rather recited, with inimitable humor. Voice, gesture, look, were all brought into play; and as Mr. DICKENS leaned slightly on the desk, holding his glass in his hand and occasionally raising it to his lips, his face really seemed to undergo a change almost as marked as that of his voice, and the audience seemed to see the estimable lady as well as hear her talk.

Then came the pathetic story of old Peggotty's search for "little Em'ly," which brought tears into the eyes of every one present; and then the amusing account of David's courtship of Dora, and the laughable proposal scene in which "Jip" was so prominent and so distracting an actor. But the finest part of the reading, that which most took hold of the hearts and hushed the very breathing of the audience, was the description of the wreck. No one who heard it will ever forget the varying expression of Mr. DICKENS' voice as he described the mad and the wild sea, with the wreck close in shore, beaten down by the interminable hosts of breakers; the great cry, audible even above the wind and water, as the sea swept over the fated ship, carrying "men spars, casks, planks, bulwarks, heaps of such toys, into the boiling surge." With breathless interest the audience followed Ham to the verge of that wild tumult of waves, saw him plunge in, buffet with the breakers, and then lost sight of him underneath the "high, green, vast hillside of water" which overwhelmed him, until he was drawn out and laid dead on the sand. In the last scene, when the old fisherman approached David and whispers to him to come from beside the dead body of his friend, Mr. DICKENS displayed his dramatic power in a very remarkable manner. The tone in which David, knowing what the answer will be, and yet dreading to hear it, asks, "Has a body come ashore?"—strikes to the heart of every person within reach of his voice. And the answer! In the book it is simply "yes;" but Mr. DICKENS, in the person of the old fisherman, does not speak,—he only bows his head; and in that simple action conveys the whole story which the lips cannot speak. Acting more impressive than this we have never witnessed. The whole audience felt its power, and the hush that fell upon the room was for the moment almost painful. In this silence Mr. DICKENS closed his book, walked rapidly from the stage, and the spell was broken.

After the usual intermission of ten minutes, Mr. DICKENS reappeared, greeted with hearty applause, and immediately introduced his hearers to the lodgings of Mr. Bob Sawyer, in Lant-street. His power of personation is even greater in humorous than in tragic scenes. As a servant-girl he was excellent, and his "Mrs. Raddle" was drawn to the life. Jack Hopkins, too, the quisical medical student, was vividly portrayed, and his story of the child that swallowed the necklace was inimitably droll. When he came to the passage where "Father caught child up and ran with him to hospital; beads in boy's stomach rattling all the way with the jolting; and people looking up in the air, and down in the cellars, to see where unusual sound came from," the rattle of those beads was really audible—no doubt about it—in the very tones of his voice.

When Mr. DICKENS closed his book for the second time and left the stage, he was followed with cordial and hearty applause, and the audience broke up in the best of humor with their entertainer and themselves. He had made them cry and he had made them laugh; he had made them forget *him* in his reading, and had recalled their thoughts to himself by the genial smile and bow that closed the entertainment of the evening. There is something wonderfully charming and winning in the smile that illuminates his face when he reads a pleasant passage, or gives utterance to a facetious thought. He seems to enjoy his good sayings quite as much as his audience, and his smile is quite as spontaneous and unforced as their laughter. And this without the slightest touch of egotism, or the least attempt —heaven knows how needless that were—to prompt his audience.

Mr. DICKENS reads from books prepared expressly for these readings, each one holding the selections condensed and arranged by himself. The volume is thin, the page rather small, with wide margins for notes, references, additions, &c. He does not adhere strictly to the text, but leaves out words, sentences, paragraphs, and makes alterations and additions that happen to occur to his mind as he reads. The entire absence of all stiffness and formality is, indeed, one of the great charms of these attractive entertainments.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

Lecture by Miss Anna E. Dickinson at the Cooper Institute.

The main hall of the Cooper Institute building was about three-fourths filled last evening, upon the occasion of a lecture by Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON, which an enterprising contemporary announced yesterday morning as having been delivered the previous evening.

The subject chosen by the fair speaker was "Breakers Ahead," but, unfortunately for Miss DICKINSON, she failed to find that hearty responsive applause with which she is proverbially greeted by our metropolitan audiences, from the fact that she took such strong ground against the nomination of Gen. GRANT for the Presidency, and differed so widely from her auditors on the causes of the reverses of the Republican Party in the recent elections. Whenever the name of GRANT was mentioned, the applause of those who heard it was hearty and prolonged.

There is in this day, said the lecturer, nothing more surely vindicated than that a party must either fight or surrender. The smoke of the battle is still hanging over the field, and the soldier who sleeps upon his arms must either suffer death or be captured by the enemy. During the fearful struggle of recent times, if the Republican Party had stood still it would certainly have suffered disintegration; if it had retreated it would have sunk into its grave; but it went forward, and in some respects did its work well. As long as it stands fast to the principles of justice and truth, upon which it is founded, it will continue to live; it will die as soon as party strife and corruption, and the lust of power divide its ranks. It cannot rest upon the past; there are wrongs to be righted, dangers to be faced and difficulties to be overcome. Is its order to-day to halt, stack arms, and rest, or to shoulder arms and go forward? Upon this hangs our future. It is not strange that a people worn with five years of war should be anxious to settle accounts; but there is nothing like patience in this matter, for the crimes of a century are not to be repaired in a day. We should not be dismayed at the work before us. True it is, that we behold about us a complication of disorders that, under a monarchy, might baffle the best endeavors; but republics work miracles, and we may may be hopeful. Nothing but justice to whites and blacks, loyal and disloyal, alike, can save us from absolute ruin. It is one of the marvels of the age that those men who participated most deeply in the rebellion against our Government should be those who dare to demand now of us rights a thousand times forfeited by treason and perjury. These disloyal ones must be bound hand and foot, and rendered helpless for further harm, before the States of the South shall again be readmitted to the Union. The work of reconstruction will best be accomplished by the North's presenting such a front as it did during the war. Not by splitting over bad men as they did in California; nor staying at home as they did in Pennsylvania; nor staggering over rum in Massachusetts; nor forgetting the highest principles upon which a government can be founded, as they did in Ohio, Kansas and New-York; but by standing in solid ranks, under faithful leaders, whose past record shows that they can be safely trusted in the future. So amend the Constitution that the right of the ballot shall be forever guaranteed to the blacks as well as the whites throughout the country. The Republican Party should show by its acts that it is the real friend of the colored race everywhere; for if this is not done, we may depend upon it the party will be dissolved—it cannot hold together. It must inscribe upon its banners the words "Impartial Suffrage," or else be vanquished in the fight. The newspapers of the conservative class, North, and many of the Southern journals, in commenting upon the late elections characterize the result as a powerful declaration that this is a white man's Government; it is a mighty reaction say they, against the spirit of the Radicals. The truth is that multitudes in our midst are discouraged at the slow progress which Congress is making over the reconstruction question, and they helped the friends of the South by staying at home. We have been wounded in the house of our friends. There are some men in Massachusetts who would rather vote for rum than for freedom: and many there are at the North who were willing and brave enough to look at a black man's back, as he stood before them in the fight, who are afraid to-day to look him in the face when he turns round, and extending his hand, asks for the ballot. We have been afraid to carry out right principles, and the result has been disastrous to us. Not long ago we were told the Republican Party was pledged to the impeachment of President JOHNSON for high crimes and misdemeanors, but we are disgusted to find the offender scot free to-day. This same experience was ours in 1862. Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New-York went against us at the polls, simply because MCCLELLAN was at the head of the army, digging in the mud. Had that great man in the Executive's chair listened to the advice of many: "Being defeated, let us stand still, or retreat," the result would have been a divided nation and a victorious South. But, on the contrary, the defeat of 1862 was quickly followed by the proclamation of freedom to all men; the President decreed justice and the Almighty answered him with victory. The Republican Party want even higher principles than they ever had before, with brave men to uphold them, and then they must fight until night closes over the field.

The remainder of the lecture was devoted to throwing cold water upon the nomination of Gen. GRANT for President. The speaker sought to show that a man who, during the length of time that has elapsed since the close of the war, has kept his lips so firmly sealed that both parties claim him as their candidate, is not worthy of the support of Union men. She had nothing to say against GRANT as a soldier, but she would like to know precisely where he stands—upon which side he belongs. Sphynx FORNEY had said that we must bring forward a popular man like GRANT, or else lose the day; that we want no "isms" in the Presidential platform; but she believed that the Right should be maintained, even though disaster were the result, and that no man, be he who he may, should be supported for that high office without a platform beneath him, and resolution and principles to back him. But it is said that GRANT needs no pledge or enunciations of justice to recommend him to our favor,—his record as a soldier being sufficient to assure us of his integrity to the interests of the Republic. But if he is to be elected simply because he is a soldier, why not indorse such men as Gen. GEO. B. MCCLELLAN, FITZ JOHN PORTER or Gen. HANCOCK, who succeeded the gallant PHIL SHERIDAN for the Presidency, upon the same ground? The spirit of compromise is in this movement; its grim hand is held out once more for our grasp. If we take it we are lost,—if we are faithful to principle ultimate victory is sure.

The Philadelphia Union League.

At the annual meeting of the Philadelphia Union League, on Monday evening last, the report of the directors for the past year was presented. It gives the following statistics of the League: The repairs of the League House, which was damaged by fire, have been completed, at a cost, including furniture, of $20,940. The yearly tax to members is to be decreased to $25. In the late campaign 31,985 documents, containing 130,716 pages, were distributed. The roll of members on the 1st of December contained 1,805 names, a falling off from last year. The income of the League for the year was $68,314 26, which, with the surplus from the previous year, amounted to $86,211 44. The disbursements in the same period were $80,009 15, leaving a surplus of $6,202 29.

The report discusses the recent elections and their results, which are alluded to as a partial political defeat, and in this connection says:

"The development of the ideas of the Union Party has been a great moral movement; and whether a majority of our people now forsake these ideas or not, or resolve to pursue them no further, or to retreat from them as far as possible, they have already advanced the civilization of our country to a point that could not have been attained by a century of such party struggles as were in progress before the war of the rebellion. The truth is obvious; and it has formed the substance of all the congratulations that have come to us from our liberal friends in Europe. Amidst the invectives of our opponents, we have never yet heard the whisper of an argument that sought to deny the truth or the wisdom of the fundamental principles of our party. Our policy only has been attacked. * * * * We may congratulate ourselves amidst our reverses, that our teachings at last have reconciled our opponents to a state of things which they could not change, have made them grateful to the war-worn heroes who brought it about, and have induced them to respect a symbol that represents more glory—passed, present and to come—than any flag that has seen so few years and so many victories. Perhaps 'manhood suffrage' and the 'national duty of securing a whole race against reënslavement,' will shortly be rallying cries beyond our party lines—for they sound temptingly Democratic—and the men who secured the Union will be taunted with neglecting their obligations toward a people who have a plain, natural right to legal and political equality. The tendency of events is toward that end, however slow and hesitating may be the steps by which we shall reach it."

The report continues to discuss at great length the issues involved in the recent canvass, and speaks hopefully of the future, both as regards the State of Pennsylvania and the country. It concludes as follows:

"Who doubts that with our time-honored principles, sanctified as they have been by the blood of our people—again and again approved as they have been, in the seclusion of the moralist's study, amid the jar and passion of general elections, and by the calmer philosophical verdict of our watchful friends abroad—who doubts that we shall once more issue triumphantly from the contest? In that trust we shall continue, following as perhaps we may to new victories the leader chosen by our martyred President—the champion of our faith in the embattled field—the administrator of our policy whether at the head of the army or in an unfriendly and suspicious Cabinet—the sagacious citizen who is too discreet to waste time in superfluous words, or to woo popularity with idle protestations—the magnanimous comrade, who can be eloquent in behalf of his companions in arms, but silent for himself either to flattery or detraction—the conqueror in a hundred battle-fields, the proportions of which stagger the belief of foreign military critics—the persevering commander, who struggled with rebellion until it lay lifeless at his feet, and who with his own hand gave us victory and peace together—the illustrious chief whose whole grand history has been one undoubted record of his fidelity to our cause, and of his willingness to suffer or to die for it—the beloved, the trusted, the single-hearted, the faithful GRANT!"

BROOKLYN NEWS.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last evening at the rooms corner Gallantin-place and Fulton-avenue. The President, Mr. EDSALL, occupied the chair; 143 new members were elected, and an essay on "Public Manners" was read by C. H. H. PANNELL, Esq. A silver hunting-case watch was presented to Mr. S. G. ARNOLD, an active member of this Association, by the President, on behalf of Mr. JAMES FIELD, whose daughter Mr. ARNOLD had saved from death by wrapping a horse-blanket about her as she ran from her house, her clothing all on fire, into the street through which Mr. ARNOLD happened to be passing. Seventeen years ago Mr. ARNOLD rescued a little son of Mr. FIELD from a burning house, in which attempt he nearly lost his life. The presentation last evening—wholly unexpected by Mr. ARNOLD—occasioned great enthusiasm, and the recipient was most loudly and heartily applauded.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE OF KINGS COUNTY.—A meeting of this body was held yesterday evening, Mr. L. SANDERSON in the chair. A report from the Executive Committee, on a change in the basis of representation, was received. It was to the effect that each ward and town should have one delegate at large, one for each 200 votes, and one additional vote for each fractional part of 200 votes, in addition thereto not less than 100. After a stormy discussion, the report was rejected. The old basis of representation accordingly continues. In consequence of several remarks to the Chair, which he considered insulting, during the meeting, he tendered his resignation, which was not accepted.

ELECTION OF ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.—Last evening the biennial election of seven Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, Western District, was held. The ballots were sent to the Firemen's Hall, where they were counted. There were fourteen candidates, of whom the following were elected: James Gaffrey, Hose No. 6; Thos. Ryan, Engine No. 16; James Conners, Engine No. 19; Peter Fagan, Engine No. 2; Charles B. Farley, Hose No. 6, and Jas. Deen, Hose No. 8.

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The following persons have been elected officers of the Board of Representatives of the Fire Department for the ensuing year: President, JAMES DICKEY, Engine No. 22; Vice-President, A. J. MICHAELS, Engine No. 2; Treasurer, F. S. MASSEY, Engine No. 14; Secretary, S. BOWDIS, Hose No. 17; Collector, CHARLES KANE, Engine No. 7.

A TERRIBLE OUTRAGE.—Yesterday afternoon, while ROBERT ARMSTRONG, aged 16 years, and residing at No. 52 First-avenue, was engaged in cleaning the slaughter-house of JOHN HARRINGTON, No. 507 First-avenue, he became involved in an altercation with another boy, named CHARLES LING, who threw a handful of lime into ARMSTRONG's eyes, destroying the sight of one of them. When he was taken to Bellevue Hospital the Surgeon gave but slight hopes of preserving the sight of the other. The Police of the Seventeenth Precinct are endeavoring to arrest young LING.

BOARD OF EXCISE.—The Board of Excise met yesterday, President SCHULTZ in the chair. The licenses of the following named liquor dealers were revoked: John Maguire, corner Third-avenue and Seventeenth-street; Edward Dolan, No. 209 Seventh-avenue; Martin Weiner, Staten Island; Henry Hartye, No. 406 West-street. The Committee on Permits reported favorably upon 76 applications, all of which were confirmed by the Board. The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next.

ITEMS.—JOHN FINNEGAN, a native of Ireland, aged 36 years, and residing at No. 617 Fifth-street, was yesterday found at the corner of Lewis and Third streets. The sufferer died before reaching the Station-house. Coroner SCHIRMER was notified...... While Officer HEALEY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was covering an embankment with boards, his pistol exploded in his pocket and caused a severe wound in the thigh......CORNELIUS COLEMAN, aged 57 years, and residing at No. 51 Mulberry-street, fell off a Third-avenue car in Chatham-street, and broke his leg......A mad ox was shot last evening by the Police of the Eighteenth Ward in Avenue B.

DEATH OF THOMAS W. CATTELL.—A very large number of our readers will learn with regret the death of the venerable THOMAS W. CATTELL, father of Senator A. G. CATTELL, of New-Jersey, and of Rev. Dr. C. W. CATTELL, President of Lafayette College, Easton, Penn. Mr. CATTELL died at the advanced age of 78, at the home of his son-in-law, at Woodbury, N. J. For over half a century he has been known as a prominent merchant of Salem, in that State, and respected by all who have enjoyed his friendship or acquaintance. To his already honored children he leaves the precious legacy of a good name—the best of legacies.—*Philadelphia Press, Dec. 10.*

Steinway's American Pianos at the Paris Exposition.

The following official documents prove beyond a doubt that the highest award within the powers of the International Juries to bestow, was by their *unanimous verdict* accorded to Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS; and that the *ribbon* of the Legion of Honor obtained individually by a member of another American piano firm, *upon his own personal application for the same*, from the Emperor, was not (as persistently and falsely asserted) recommended by either Class or Group Jury or Imperial Commission.

PARIS, July 20, 1867.

I certify that the first gold medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. STEINWAY by the Jury of the International Exposition.

First on the list is class X.

MELINET, President of the International Jury.

GEORGES KASTNER,
AMBROISE THOMAS,
ED. HANSLICK,
F. A. GEVAERT,
J. SCHIEDMAYER,
Members of the International Jury.

STUTTGART, Aug. 15, 1867.

I certify herewith that the jury of the International Exhibition in Paris, as well as the Group of Jurors, have *unanimously* acknowledged the pianos of Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, of New-York, consisting of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, to be *superior* to those of Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS, of Boston, and that, on this account, the first large gold medal has been awarded to Messrs. STEINWAY & SONS, for America. J. SCHIEDMAYER,
Member of Jury Class X, Member of Chamber of Commerce, &c., &c.

Sworn to before and certified by EMIL KIANPRECHT, United States Consul for the Kingdom of Wurtemberg.

Dated STUTTGART, Aug. 16, 1867.

ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
BRUSSELS, Sept. 18, 1867.

Messrs. Steinway & Sons:

In answer to your letter of the 15th inst., I have to declare that my position does not permit me to let you know the contents of my report before its official publication, but I cannot refuse to join my declaration to the one of my honorable colleagues of the Jury of Class 10 of the Universal Exposition in Paris, dated July 20, that the *First Gold Medal* for the American Pianos has been given to you by the *unanimous* vote of this jury, confirmed by the Second Group Jury, as well as by the Superior Council of the Presidents (Imperial Commission.)

I declare, furthermore, that neither the Jury of Class 10, nor the Second Group Jury, nor the Superior Council of Presidents, have asked the decoration of the Legion of Honor for Mr. CHICKERING, as such a demand was not within their province.

Accept, gentlemen, my high regards,

The Reporter of Class 10,
FETIS,
Director of the Conservatory of Brussels.

—*New-York Evening Post.*

Charles Dickens in Photography, by J. Gurney & Son, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

Messrs. GURNEY & SON have the pleasure to announce to the literary world and the admirers of CHARLES DICKENS that they have secured the only photographic sittings that have or will be made of him during his visit to the United States, which the following letter will attest:

[COPY.]

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1867.

MY DEAR SIR: I can have no hesitation in complying with your request, that I will guarantee your various likenesses of CHARLES DICKENS to be the only portraits for which he has sat, or will sit, in the United States.

I do this with the knowledge and sanction of Mr. DICKENS. Yours, faithfully,
GEORGE DOLBY.

J. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

The pictures will be on exhibition in a few days.

The trade supplied at the usual discount.—*Advertisement.*

A Splendid Sight.

Those glittering, sparkling gems of wealth, the Gettysburgh Diamonds, can be seen any day in the window at JOHN N. GENIN's store, No. 513 Broadway. The chance is afforded only once in a lifetime. Invest only $1 to build a National Home for our Disabled Soldiers.
GETTYSBURGH ASYLUM,
—*Advertisement.* No. 546 Broadway.

If You Want a Good

LIGHT AND STYLISH HAT, go to
—*Advertisement.* YAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.

The best article ever offered.
Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

The Gorham Ware, *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail by the introducers,
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867. STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

The Laundry. COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, **to facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. 53 and 55 John-st., New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Beautifier and Preserver, a vegetable and botanical cream, for improving the complexion and skin. Prepared ONLY and SOLELY by the world-renowned chemist, SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,128 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Standard Silver-plated Goods,
NONE BUT THE VERY BEST.

A splendid stock of fine Nickle Silver and White Metal Plated Goods, elegant in design, perfect in workmanship and superior in quality—prepared expressly for the Holiday demand—all of our own manufacture and fully warranted by our well-established trade-mark.
REDFIELD & RICE MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 4 Maiden-lane.

Musical Boxes,
Playing from 1 to 72 tunes, and costing from $5 to $2,000. The largest assortment that can be seen anywhere.
M. I. PAILLARD & CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Hull's Family Soap.
Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

Another Grand Triumph.
The FLORENCE was awarded the First Prize for family sewing-machines at the American Institute Fair, 1867, just closed.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Rupture and Hernia positively and permantly cured by a new principle. The heaviest cases held while the cure is being effected with no pressure on the back or pubis bone. Steel springs and other uncomfortable harness done away with. By this discovery the worst cases can be cured, no matter how long standing. Call and examine, free of charge, or send by mail, ten cents, for pamphlet. Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York City.

We judge from the immense sales that Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER or DRESSING (*in one bottle*) is preferred by every one. Every druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

Broadway Stages will hereafter take up and let down their passengers in front of MILLER & CO.'S celebrated shoe establishment, No. 3 Union-square.

Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years. E. S. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

At Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway, Elegant Wedding and Visiting Cards and Paris Note Paper for the holidays.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

ROSE—FIELD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. David J. Patterson, JOSEPH B. ROSE, of New-York, to FLORENCE ALICIA, daughter of R. P. Field, Esq., of Louisville, Ky. No cards.

☞ Louisville papers please copy.

DIED.

BERTHOLF.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 9, EMMA R., youngest daughter of John B. Bertholf, in the 21st year of her age.

Funeral service in the 34th-st. Reformed Dutch Church this day, (Wednesday,) Dec. 11, at 1 o'clock. Teachers of 44th-st. School, graduating class of '66; 12th-st. School and teachers and scholars of Sabbath-school of the 34th-st. Church, especially invited.

BOOTH.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 10, ISABELLA NEWELL, wife of Rev. Henry M. Booth, and daughter of Rev. W. W. Newell, D. D., in the 25th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, 13th inst., at 10½ o'clock, in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church.

BROUGH.—At the Bloomingdale Asylum, on Monday, Dec. 9, SARAH, relict of William Brough, aged 45 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the Green-st. Methodist Church, this day, Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—At Newburgh, N. Y., on Saturday, Dec. 7, JOHN WOODARD BROWN, aged 50 years.

(His remains will be brought to this City on Wednesday, the 11th inst. The funeral services will be held at the Hanson-place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock that day. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

COCK.—On the 7th inst., at Westbury, L. I., in the 74th year of her age, RACHEL COCK, daughter of the late Andrew Cock, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Friends' Meeting-house, at Westbury, on Fourth Day morning, the 11th inst., without further notice. Railroad cars leave Hunter's Point at 9½ A. M.

HAVILAND.—On Monday, Dec. 9, after a lingering illness, JOSEPH S. HAVILAND, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 232 East 38th-st., on Wednesday at 1 o'clock P. M.

HERVY.—At Bedford, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 9, CATHERINE A. FALCONER, wife of Rev. P. B. Hervy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 11th inst., at the Presbyterian Church Bedford, at 2 P. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting at the station on the arrival of the 11 A. M. express from 26th-st.

KING.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 10, Mrs. SARAH KING, in the 73d year of her age, daughter of the late Simon Van Antwerp, of this City.

Funeral on Thursday at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 12 Centre-st., Newark, N. J.

MCDONALD.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, MARY, widow of the late Matthew McDonald, in the 79th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on Thursday, Dec. 12, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

☞ Canada and California papers please copy.

STOUVENEL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, OCTAVIE M. L., only daughter of John B. and Mary Ives Stouvenel, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 128 West 24th-st., on Thursday at 10 A. M., without further invitation.

☞ Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington papers please copy.

TREMOULET.—On Monday, Dec. 9, at her residence, in Franklin Township, Somerset County, N. J., Mme. HENRIETTE CORALIE TREMOULET, aged 67 years, relict of the late Carlos Tremoulet, of New-Orleans.

Her friends and those of her son-in-law, Mr. Stamaty Covas, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral ceremony at the Catholic Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, New-Brunswick, at 3 o'clock this day, (Friday,) the 11th inst., prior to the removal of her remains to the family vault in New-Orleans.

POLITICAL.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF the Sixteenth Ward Grant Club at their headquarters, corner of 8th-av. and 18th-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
E. ALBERTSON, Sec'y. J. HUNTER, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GREAT ANNOUNCEMENT!
A NEW STORY
BY
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Will be commenced THIS WEEK in the
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(THE GREATEST STORY AND SKETCH PAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.)

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EMERSON BENNETT,
Entitled
SOL SLOCUM;
SOL SLOCUM;
SOL SLOCUM;
SOL SLOCUM;
SOL SLOCUM;
OR, THE
MAID OF THE JUNIATA!
MAID OF THE JUNIATA!
MAID OF THE JUNIATA!
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OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

ON AND AFTER THE 5TH INST., TRUSTEES' Common Certificates will be received at the above named office for conversion into the Common Capital Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company. Persons offering such certificates are requested to furnish schedules stating name, residence, amount of certificates, and number of certificates of stock required in exchange.

On and after the 9th inst., interest in cash at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, from Jan. 1 to Dec 1, 1867, will be paid, at this office, on Trustees' Preferred Certificates, when surrendered for conversion into Preferred Capital Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company. Schedules are requested to be furnished in like manner as with the Common Certificates. Blank schedules can be had on application at this office.

By order of the Ex. and Financial Committee.

EDSON D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867—2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding such election, they have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.

FREDERICK BILLINGS, ISAAC TAYLOR, RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE, Inspectors.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, Office No. 424 Walnut-st., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due Dec. 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, On and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT shares of the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, on which an assessment of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, DUE OCT. 1, 1867, remains unpaid, have been declared forfeited in accordance with law, and will be sold at auction at the office of the Company, No. 44 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, unless previously redeemed by payment of said assessment and accrued charges.

By order of Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INS. CO., No. 100 BROADWAY.

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION HELD at the office of this Company on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for sixteen Directors of the third class, to serve for three years from the 1st day of January, 1868. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

DAN'L A. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT preparatory to the election for directors, Dec. 16, 1867, the transfer books of this Company will be closed WEDNESDAY, 11th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened TUESDAY, 17th inst., at 10 A. M.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Dec. 5, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Tennessee, falling due on the 1st day of January, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 5, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7-30 Coupons, due Dec. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

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NOTICE

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DUE JAN. 1, 1868,

Will be paid on and after that date,

IN GOLD COIN,

Free of Government Tax,

At the Company's Office,

No. 20 Nassau-st.,

New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 2, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 9th day of November instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 11th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 12th day of December next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE No. 119 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors held at the office of the Company, on Monday, Dec. 9, 1867, Mr. WILLIAM B. BUCKHOUT was elected VICE-PRESIDENT, and Mr. NATHAN HARPER appointed ASSISTANT SECRETARY of the Company.

FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at its office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 16th day of December, 1867; the polls to be opened at noon, and to continue open for two hours.

THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

DEC 5, 1867.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 10, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE coupons, due on the 1st of January, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO., No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RR., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER cent., less Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock, payable on the 31st of December, 1867, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., to the holders of same as registered at closing of books. The transfer books will close on the 14th proximo, and reopen for transfers on the 2d of January, 1868.

C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,

Opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, ALLOWED on deposits from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

T. B. BYNNER & CO.,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

of every description.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND ALL TIME.

GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.

AT WHOLESALE, NO. 189 BROADWAY;

AT RETAIL, NO. 157 FULTON-ST.

GOODYEAR'S

INDIA RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

NO. 205 BROADWAY,

NEXT TO THE CORNER OF FULTON-ST.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in every description of

RUBBER GOODS,

VULCANITE JEWELRY,

TOYS OF ALL KINDS,

suitable for holiday presents.

Rubber Clothing,

Boots and Shoes,

Combs, Gloves,

Piano Covers, &c., &c.

SANTA CLAUS AT HOME.

Toys from England, Germany and France.

Toys that walk, talk and dance.

Toys from Russia, China and Japan.

Toys from everywhere made by man.

At H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAAR,

No. 377 6th-av., one door above 23d-st., New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PARCELS AND VALUABLES FOR ALL PARTS OF EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.

By the American European Express Company, No. 72 Broadway, near Wall-st.

For remittances to Europe apply at No. 74 Broadway.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Elegant leather goods from the Paris Exposition. Traveling, toilet and shopping bags; glove boxes, dressing cases, &c., suitable for bridal and holiday presents, wholesale and retail. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 1 Wall-st., corner of Broadway, and No. 700 Broadway.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

FALL STYLES.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,

Have on hand a large and select Stock of

NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,

which they are offering at Importers' and Manufacturers' prices.

Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades.

CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

CONKLIN & MILLER,

NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.,

Will sell the balance of their stock of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS, &c., at AUCTION PRICES, to close the business

CHEAP OVERCOATS.

500 heavy Dark-blue Kersey Overcoats, large capes.

BURDETT, JONES & CO., No. 109 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and firm of DURANT & EARLE, for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 29 Broad-st., New-York.

(Signed) T. F. DURANT,

DEC. 9, 1867. WM. M. EARLE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of WEEKS & ABBOTT, masons and builders, of the City of New-York, is hereby dissolved on the part of R. A. ABBOTT, he withdrawing from and after this date.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1867.

R. A. ABBOTT.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN 31ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-av., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21.6x50x98¾ feet; has water to the top; is in perfect order, frescoed throughout, and will be sold with or without furniture, mirrors, curtains, &c. Agents need not apply. Address C. S., Room No. 4, No. 25 William-st., between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

ON MURRAY HILL—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, rosewood finish, with elegant furniture. City lots or country residence taken in part payment.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front; in good order; private key to Park. For particulars and permits apply to

ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.; lot 60x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to

ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE MUST and will be sold cheap for cash; immediate possession; location beautiful. Inquire on premises, corner 14th-st. and 2d-av.

JOHN GLASS.

NEW-YORK VULCANIZED ROOFING COMPANY coats old and new tin, and warrants for five years. American Institute Fair awarded highest premium. No. 111 Broadway, Room E.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO FARMERS, HORTICULTURISTS, Mechanics, Capitalists, Gentlemen of leisure, invalids, and all wanting a homestead in a climate of unsurpassed salubrity, exempt from the rigors of a Northern Winter, and in intimate connection with the commercial centres of the South.—Now that slavery is abrogated attention will be turned to the sunny fields of the South as a home for thousands, who, from various causes, wish to change their domicile. Few if any sections of that vast extent of land offer such a combination of inducements as the town of Aiken, South Carolina, and its vicinity, for a desirable and permanent home. A descriptive list of orchards, vineyards, improved farms, water powers, kaolin deposits, unimproved lands and town residences, for sale in Aiken or its vicinity, by E. J. C. WOOD, Real Estate Agent, Aiken, S. C., and all other information relative to this section can be obtained of J. C. DERBY, No. 40 Park-row, New-York, who will supply pamphlets descriptive of "Aiken and its Vicinity as a Desirable Location for Actual Settlers," its advantages and pursuits, and any information desired.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF 50 ACRES, on Raritan River, New-Jersey, one mile from depot at Bound Brook, with large dwelling, piazza on two sides, detached kitchen, new barn, and all necessary out-buildings; variety of fruit; the place is in perfect order, location healthy and desirable, being only 1¼ hours from New-York; the stock, utensils, &c., can be had if desired. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, 14 Pine-st.

$2,000,000.—REAL ESTATE FOR sale in the State of New-Jersey; farms of all sizes, quantities and price; fine farms in the vicinity of Rahway, and a large variety of houses and lots in the City of Rahway. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, CONTAINING about 200 acres, in Indiana, on the banks of the Ohio River, directly opposite to the town of Bonharbor, Kentucky. Apply to W. B. SCOTT & CO., No. 44 Pine-st.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY.—ELEGANT country seats, farms and building sites for sale and exchange for City property, by

A. M. SCRIBA, No. 38 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR LAND within 25 miles of New-York City, the nicest fitted up billiard room of the size in New-York, with four marble-bed tables. Address M. JONES, 407 Grand-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS.

The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

STORE TO LET,

NO. 23 PARK-PLACE.

The south half of store No. 23 Park-place, first floor, basement and sub-cellar, 29 by 75½ feet. Inquire of LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO., No. 330 Broadway, or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NOS. 666 AND 668 LEXINGTON-AV., two handsome new four-story brown-stone houses, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms, apply to

B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE EXtra-sized brown-stone house No. 23 East 22d-st.; house 31½ feet wide, elegantly furnished, and replete with modern conveniences; will be rented to a strictly private family only. For further particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY store, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.; possession from 1st January next. For particulars apply to GEORGE A. TALBOT, No. 112 Water-st., or A. M. LYON, No. 20 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, with furniture, situated in East 40th-st., near 5th-av. For particulars and permits apply to

ABNER L. ELY. NO. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE, No. 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to

ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house, in West 14th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs.

J. DUNHAM & CO., 8th-av., corner 16th-st.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—THREE ROOMS ON ONE FLOOR OF the second-story, house No. 93 Henry-st. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house No. 20 Hudson-terrace, Hoboken. Apply at No. 76 Barclay-st., New-York.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, GENTEEL FAMILY, three rooms, at No. 27 Tompkins-st., foot of Delancey.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENdidly lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN, FIRST-class, three or four story, with all the improvements; must be in a good location and in perfect order; one near the City Hall preferred. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—BY A SMALL AND QUIET FAMIly for the Winter, a suite of three or four neatly-furnished rooms with a private family, in upper part of New-York; must have conveniences for light housekeeping, and not be above second floor. Address, with full particulars and terms, CHAS. H. SMITH, Post-office Box No. 5,744.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board, for a gentleman and wife, with a genteel private family. Best of references given and required. Address C., Box No. 4,401 Post-office.

WANTED—BELOW 23D-ST., A PARLOR AND bedroom on the second floor, or one large room, with board for a gentleman and wife. Address, giving location, terms and references, W. M. C., Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

A LARGE ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, handsomely furnished, with small room attached, hot and cold water, southern exposure; also, one large room on third floor, to let, with board, at No. 52 West 15th-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE lad in a private family; means limited; can only afford five dollars ($5) per week; location 10 or 15 minutes walk to City Hall. Address W. L. M., Station D, Bible House.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, A comfortable front parlor and bedroom; also, a pleasant room for families or single gentlemen, at No. 119 9th-st., between Broadway and University-place; reference required.

TO LET—AT NO. 28 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, to a single gentleman, a handsomely furnished room, second floor, with breakfast if desired. Private family; terms moderate.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT PARLOR and bedroom and other desirable rooms to let, with first-class board. at No. 163 East 17th-st., corner of Stuyvesant Park. Prices moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO A gentleman and wife one or two nicely-furnished rooms, with board; terms reasonable to permanent parties. Apply at No. 455 West 22d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 23D-ST.—ELEGANT rooms, en suite, first floor; all modern conveniences; private table, or without board if desired. Address Post-office Box No. 5,468.

FIFTH-AV., (NO. 76,) NEAR DELMONICO'S—Parlor floor, handsomely furnished, with bathroom attached, to let with or without board; terms moderate; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a large room on second floor, at $18 per week for two. No. 260 West 11th-st., formerly No. 54 Hammond-st.

BOARD WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS house and location, for a family of four persons. Address Box No. 847 Post-office.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY HILL—A second floor handsomely furnished, and newly papered and painted, with board; private table if desired. Also, single rooms.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-av., a nicely-furnished front room, second floor, to let, to a gentleman only, without meals, or breakfast if desired.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, single and en suite, on third and fourth floors, front.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, without board, single and en suite, on third and fourth floors, front.

NO. 36 EAST HOUSTON-ST.—FURNISHED rooms for families or single men.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—FIRST-CLASS rooms with board, first and second floors.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR GOODS

AT

POPULAR PRICES,

FOR GENTLEMEN.

DRESS SHIRTS AND COLLARS,

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

SCARFS, TIES, SUSPENDERS,

KID, CLOTH, CASTOR AND BUCK GLOVES,

ENGLISH AND FRENCH HOSIERY,

CARRIAGE ROBES, CHEST PROTECTORS,

SCARF RINGS, SLEEVE BUTTONS,

ROBES DE CHAMBRE,

MACKINTOSH COATS.

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL GOODS

AT

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES, AT

UNION ADAMS,

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

PRICES REDUCED.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

LACE CURTAINS,

LINENS, BLANKETS, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO.,

NO. 809 BROADWAY,

Between 11th and 12th sts.

LADIES REMEMBER

That you can procure at CANTRELL'S a substantial and elegant pair of Winter boots, very slightly soiled, at the very low price of $3. Every style of feet covering for young or old.

POCKET RUBBERS.

This convenient style of overshoes at $1 per pair.

WHITE LINEN GAITERS AT $4 PER PAIR.

No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

AT F. DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

KID GLOVES—BEST IN THE CITY—$1 25. Opera Kids, $1. Also Madam Jouvin's best, and the Seamless Kids. Cloth Gloves, Mittens, Gaiters, Scarfs, Hoods, &c. Ladies' and Children's Merino Wear. Hosiery, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY.

MME. RALLINGS BEGS TO ANNOUNCE her gaslight exhibition of ball dresses, laces, walking suits, opera bonnets, &c., will take place TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 11, at No. 779 Broadway.

VELVET BONNETS AND FURS THIS day, at reduced prices. Velvet Bonnets, $10, worth $20; Sable Furs, $50 a set, worth $100; Children's hats, bonnets and furs.

L. BINNS, No. 577 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE

TO CLOSE A CONCERN.

FARM, FLOUR AND GRIST MILL.

Will be positively sold, at 12½ P. M., Dec. 11, 1867, on the premises, to close the business of CROSSMAN BROTHERS, of Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New-Jersey, one good farm of sixty-three acres, two-thirds in a high state of cultivation, with one good

RESIDENCE,

two tenant houses, barns and outbuildings thereon. It is in a healthy location, over 100 feet above tide-water; soft water could be forced into the house; a school is near; it is from two to three miles respectively from the villages of Woodbridge and Metuchin and City of Perth Amboy. Woodbridge possesses greater wealth in fire-clay than any other known locality. It will be a rich agricultural section when properly drained and cultivated. We will obligate ourselves to sell a practical machine to dig the drains. Perth Amboy is the proper point for a depot and terminus for a railroad to connect the Pennsylvania iron and coal fields by railroad with ocean, sound, river and canal navigation, and has good facilities for heavy business that requires cheap iron, coal and timber from Pennsylvania, together with fire-brick. Perth Amboy may yet be on one of the great routes between the North, South and West, and property has fair prospects of an increase in value in this section.

Also at auction, Dec. 12, at 12½ P. M., on the premises:

A FLOUR AND GRIST MILL,

Newly fitted up with turbine wheel and machinery, and located where vessels come to the door. It will always have a prosperous business if properly conducted.

Also, on same day,

$100,000

worth of a variety of property. Also,

EXHIBITION OF BRICK, PIPE, TILE AND DITCHING MACHINES.

See *Tribune*, also *American Agriculturist* for December.

Steamer *Magenta* leaves Barclay-st., New-York, for our wharf at 9 A. M. Dec. 11 and 12, and returns after the auctions. Fare out, 30 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Meals on board.

CROSSMAN BROTHERS,

WOODBRIDGE, N. J.

LARGE SALE OF CLOTHING, C. AND G. EQUIPAGE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1867.

Will be sold at public auction, at Clothing Depot, Armory-square, this city, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, commencing at 10 A. M., under the supervision of Capt. D. G. Thomas, M. S. K., U. S. A., a large lot of non-regulation, new, damaged and unserviceable clothing, &c., consisting in part of about

1,000,000 feet hemp tent cord, new.	3,600 Sibley tent stoves.
18,000 blankets.	800 jackets.
10,000 yards lace.	1,000 Zouave jackets.
4,500 pairs bootees.	1,300 cavalry jackets.
200 pairs boots.	5,000 V. R. C. jackets.
2,500 trowsers, foot.	1,450 great coats.
1,700 trowsers, mounted.	850 infantry coats.
2,300 bed-sacks.	700 artillery coats.
570 ass't tents.	370 vests.
850 shelter tents.	Bugles, trumpets, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Purchases must be removed within five days from day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,

Deputy Q. M. General,

Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS AND BRONZES, STEINWAY & SONS' PIANO-FORTES, &c.

Will sell by auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 28 West 37th-st., near 5th-av., a very valuable assortment of furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor suite, covered in crimson silk brocatel, curtains to match, lace curtains, a first-class STEINWAY ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, covered centre table, lady's secretary, rosewood etagere, superb set bronzes and marble clock and vases, to match, latest style, pier glasses, chandeliers and gas fixtures, bronzes, fancy chairs, oil paintings, by Tait, J. G. Brown, Van Severdonck, D. Johnson and others, framed engravings.

DINING-ROOM in black walnut, bedrooms in rosewood and black walnut, mattresses, blankets, &c., China and glassware, very fine, hall stand, real bronze lamp and other furniture. Sale peremptory, the owner having left for Europe.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On Saturday, Dec. 14, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.

CHOICE OLD WINES AND LIQUORS, comprising Amontillado sherry, in cases and quarter casks; bottles old Jas. Hennessy pale brandy, 1842; bottles old Antigua and Jamaica rum, from London Docks; 3 village, ¼ casks Otard, Dupuy & Co., Cognac brandy; 10 cases old reserve Madeira, 1840; 100 bottles J. H. Cutter's old Bourbon whisky, cases Osborne's old port wine, bottled in Oporto; bottles nectar Bourbon whisky, cases Cabinet Bourbon do., demijohns John Ramsey Scotch whisky, demijohns and bottles Mehan's and Wise's Irish whisky, Magnum's old Bourbon do., 50 cases J. & F. Martel Cognac brandy, imported in cases; do. Vine Growers of Cognac do., demijohns pine-apple rum, Holland gin, Royal Holland sherry, cases Florise claret and Clos de Vongeot Burgundy, baskets Charles and Piper Heidsick champagne, in quarts and pints. Also, choice Havana cigars.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON AVENUE A.—NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL PUBLIC SCHOOL PROPERTY.—By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of John A. Weeks, Esq., referee.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom:

AVENUE A.—Eight lots, west side, between 77th and 78th sts., 25x94 each; corners 27.2 each.

77TH-ST.—Fourteen lots, north side, commencing 94 feet west of Avenue A, each 25x102.2.

78TH-ST.—Fifteen lots, south side, commencing 94 feet west of Avenue A, each 25x102.2.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR SALE OF ELEGANT household furniture, velvet, tapestry and Brussels carpets, oil-paintings, mantel and pier mirrors, lace and brocade curtains and cornices, silver and silver-plated ware, rich decorated china and glassware, two piano-fortes, bronzes, books, &c., &c. TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 41 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire rich and elegant furniture of the large four-story house. It will embrace every kind and description of good parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods. By order of the administrator. Catalogues can be obtained at the auction-rooms, No. 724 Broadway, on Wednesday.

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY

CASH AUCTION SALE.

$100,000 of Real and Personal Property, Fire Clay, Clay Goods, Machinery and Stock of

THE CROSSMAN CLAY AND MANUFACTURING CO.,

To close up the business of CROSSMAN BROS., in order to merge all their New-Jersey interest and business in the Crossman Clay and Manufacturing Company,

On Dec. 11, at 12 1-2 P. M.,

On the premises,

One Good Farm of 63 Acres,

in a high state of cultivation, with a good two-story and basement Dwelling and two Tenant houses, Barns and Outbuildings thereon; ($7,000 can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.) Also the Stock, Horses, Cows, Hogs, Poultry, Carriages, Sled, Robes, Kirby's Mower and Reaper, Wagons, Harnesses, Manure, Grain, Hay, Salt Hay, Stalks, &c., 4 acres of Wheat on the ground; also a general assortment of all farming implements.

Also all the Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture of J. R. Crossman, consisting of 90 yards of Velvet Carpet, Brussels Stair Carpet, Gilt Frame Mirrors, Marble-top Centre-tables, Mahogany Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Tables, &c., &c. Two Cottage Bedroom Suites (marble top,) Oil-Cloths, Carpets, Crockery and Glassware, and a general assortment of Household Furniture. Also, on Dec. 12, all

The Stock of Clays, Goods, Machinery, &c.,

now on hand, and owned by the firm of Crossman Bros., will be sold at the Factory, at auction, for cash, on delivery, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, as follows: **Several Thousand Tons of No. 1 Fire Clay,** 75,000 No. 1 Best Fire Brick, 50,000 feet of Vitrified, Glazed Sewer Pipe, from 2 inches to 15 inches diameter, with Bends, Branches, Elbows, Traps, &c., &c. Also, several thousand feet of Damaged Pipe, 400,000 Common Hard and Pale Building Brick, 5 Tile and Pipe Machines with fixtures and horse-power. 2 Brick Machines and fixtures, each capable of making 2,000 brick per hour, with two horses and six men in ordinary clay, (our clay requires 4 horses.) Also, 20 Horses and 9 Head of Cattle.

Also a **Flouring and Grist Mill,** (with privilege of building lot,) lately fitted up with two run of stones, Turbine Water-wheel and new machinery throughout, well located for doing a good business.

Also **1,200 Shares of the Crossman Clay and Manufacturing Co.,** par value, $50 per share. Capital Stock $250,000, free from all assessments.

This Company unites capitalists, consumers and two of the ablest inventors of the country in the ownership of the *most valuable Clay Property,* and the *best Patent Clay Machinery now known.* We expect to cheapen the whole system of Mining, transporting and manufacturing clay, and make goods superior in quality to any before made. Also to introduce new systems of land drainage, and sell superior machinery for all these purposes for the profit of this Company and the benefit of the country. The property of the Company comprises 177 acres of land, one-quarter to one-half of which is underlaid with Clay; also, Factory, Wharf, Railroad, Houses, &c., &c. Such Clay property is a safe and superior investment, with the peculiarity that the *price of the clay always advances and will advance* until it approaches nearer to the value of iron and the metals, to which it has superior value for many purposes. The demand for the manufactured products of Woodbridge Clays rapidly increases. The future consumption of them will be immense. It always creates wealth for the manufacturers of it. Our system of manufacturing it vastly *increases the productive value of the Clay Banks, greatly diminishes the cost of manufacture and makes a superior quality of goods.* Our process consists in making brick yards with the surface dirt; common brick of the next stratum of clay; drain tile of the next lower stratum; Drain Pipe next, and Fire Brick of the valuable clay that we thus uncover. The profits of manufacturing clays, that others waste in order to uncover Fire Clay, are greater than manufacturing the Fire Clay itself. Heavy expense is elsewhere incurred to throw away the covering from over Fire Clay. Heavy expenses are also incurred elsewhere to transport and manufacture Fire Clays by clumsy methods, and as a result of these expensive methods, and of the great value of Woodbridge Clay Manufactures the goods are sold at high prices ordinarily, as compared with other clay products. We reform these systems, save expense, and increase business by connecting our Clay Bank, Factory and Wharf in the Ship Channel together by Railroad.

The goods are formed of a *superior quality,* within our Patent Machinery, and *driven out ready made, hard enough to be wheeled away,* as fast as a man throws clay in the machine. It is the best, most cheap and efficient system of manufacturing and delivering superior goods direct from the clay bank to the consumer that was ever devised in this country.

It makes an increase of profits of tens of thousands and even hundreds of thousands of dollars in manufacturing each acre of clay. As the manufacture of valuable Woodbridge Clay is always profitable our Company has prospects not equaled heretofore in this country. When our machinery is in profitable operation to exhibit, it is believed the sale of tile machines will be very great, as applications now come from many parts of the country for them. The great advantage of holding large tracts of clay that always increases in price, while idle in the ground, the increased production diminished cost, superior quality and variety of kinds of our goods, our advantages in all respects will secure to this Company such certain business and profits, as to make it safe and profitable to manufacture goods in all kinds of times. The income from business will in a manner always exceed the profits by the value of the valuable clay produced from the ground, and thus the holding and using of such stocks of clay gives the business such security from the effects of financial stringency as other business rarely has.

Tiffany's Tile and Pipe Machines and **Ingraham's Ditching Machine** will be on exhibition on Dec. 11 and 12 (the days of the sale) for the benefit of the public. All persons are invited to examine.

The steamer *Magenta* will leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 7 A. M. Dec. 11 and 12, stopping at all landings on Staten Island Sound, including Tottenville, Perth Amboy and South Amboy, for our works. Returning, leave our works at the conclusion of the sale each day. The auction will positively take place, rain or shine.

Fare 30 cents. Excursion Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the Astor House, New-York, or on board the boat Meals provided on board.

CROSSMAN BROTHERS,

Woodbridge, Middlesex Co.,

NEW-JERSEY.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF FIFTY LOTS ON 3D AND 4TH AVS., 63D AND 64TH STS.—LAWRENCE & FOULKE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following very desirably located

REAL ESTATE:

THIRD-AV.—East side, 50 feet 5 inches north of 64th-st., 3 lots, each 25x100 feet.

FOURTH-AV.—East side, 8 lots, comprising the entire front between 63d and 64th sts., each 25x100 feet.

FOURTH-AV.—East side, between 62d and 63d sts., 6 lots, each 25x100 feet.

SIXTY-THIRD-ST.—South side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., 13 lots, each 25x100 feet, and the 13 genes in rear of same.

SIXTY-THIRD-ST.—North side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., 4 lots, each 25x100 feet.

SIXTY-FOURTH-ST.—South side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., 3 lots, each 25x100 feet.

Title indisputable. Maps and further particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, Room D, basement, or of ABNER L. ELY, Esq., No. 22 Pine-st.

JOHN VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL BY VIRTUE OF TWO chattel mortgages, on THURSDAY, Dec. 12, at 11 A. M., at Paul Falk's Belvidere, near 8th-av., between 107th and 108th sts., consisting of the buildings and outbuildings thereon, together with the unexpired lease; also, the furniture contained in the hotel, comprising pier and mantel mirrors, carpets, rosewood piano-forte, chairs, tables, glassware, crockery, bar fixtures, kitchen utensils, together with everything appertaining to the hotel business. Terms cash. Deposits required from all parties unknown to the auctioneer.

By order of HENRY A. FULLER, attorney for mortgagee, No. 6 City Hall-place.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. TOPPING & CO., NO. 132 CHURCH-st., will sell THIS DAY, the stock of a bedding-store: 100 pillows, 200 white blankets, lot of double comforters, feather beds, cots, &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION THIS DAY HANDSOME house near 5th-av., on West 37th-st., by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—PARTNER WANTED WITH this amount, to take the place of a retiring partner in a lucrative manufacturing business. For further particulars inquire of W. HAUFF, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH woman, a situation by the week or month as nurse; is very competent in taking entire charge of an infant; is also a good nurse; would make herself generally useful around the house; no objections to taking care of an invalid or aged person. Inquire at No. 464 West 28th-st., corner 10th-av. M. S. DUNBAR.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young Scotch woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; or would go out by the day or week to sew; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call, for two days, at No. 202 West 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, Room No. 4.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO YOUNG girls; one as good cook and baker, and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as first-class waitress or chambermaid, or would assist with washing and ironing; sober and honest, civil and obliging; the best of City references, if required. Call at No. 148 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR SEVERAL EXperienced meat and pastry cooks, experienced Protestant nurses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, first-class waitresses and general servants, whose references are the most unexceptionable to the first families in Brooklyn. Apply at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON A situation to do the cooking and part of the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good cook, and one that otherwise thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 333 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK in a small private family; understands all kinds of meat and poultry; is a good baker of bread and understands desserts; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant woman; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant or young children; thoroughly understands the management of a nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 642 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook, who understands all kinds of cooking, soups and desserts if required; is also an expert baker; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply to Mrs. BACKERT, No. 109 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A highly respectable and perfectly competent person, who can cut and fit children's dresses, and can give good City references for honesty and capability; can take charge of a baby from its infancy. Address or call at No. 395 2d-av., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; soups and jellies and baking bread and pastry; the best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 130 West 20th-st., third floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; also dress-making; no objection to chamberwork; best of City references given; can be seen from 9 to 6 o'clock at Mme. Morrow's dressmaking establishment, No. 261 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN CITY OR COUNtry by a respectable girl as ladies' maid and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit, dress hair, operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL WITH excellent City reference a situation in the City or a few miles in the country, as general servant; does up shirts neatly, or as children's nurse and tend on a lady who boards; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, REspectable young Protestant woman to take charge in a ladies' bathing establishment, or linen room in a hotel; understands operating; is fully competent to attend a bakery. Can be seen for three days at No. 107 4th-av., one door below 12th-st.

WANTED—BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH, by a young girl, employment as seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine perfectly and has a very good knowledge of dressmaking, and makes herself willing and obliging for anything that she is asked to do. Call at 111 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESS and cloak maker a few more engagements by the day or week, or would accept a permanent position in a family willing to pay a reasonable salary; references. Address H. A., dressmaker, Station F.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; would assist with the washing if required; best of City reference. Apply at No. 350 East 19th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as seamstress in a private family; will go by the day, week or month; can do all kinds of family sewing; can give the best of City reference; can be seen until suited. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or assist with washing and ironing; can be well recommended from her last place. No. 111 West 19th-st., rear house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as good cook, and understands pastry, game and soup; no objection to assist with washing; good references. Call for two days at No. 23 Forsyth-st., between Canal and Division.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats, game and pastry; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 83 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT as first-class cook; also, by a respectable girl as laundress; or would do chamberwork and fine washing; both have the best of City reference. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as cook; is an excellent cook; has no objection to assist in washing if required; has best of reference. Call at No. 27 East 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or waiting; the best of city references from her last place, where she lived over three years. Call at 122 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avenues.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS wishes to engage the washing of a few gentlemen or families; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; also fluting done by machine; best of City reference. Call or address No. 182 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman; one who can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best of City reference. Call or address No. 395 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking—French English and German; is an excellent baker; can give the best of City reference, if required. Can be seen at No. 119 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; would assist with up-stairs work. Call at No. 179 Laurens-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook; would be willing to assist in the washing; thoroughly understands her business; best of City references. Apply at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY Protestant nurse to an invalid lady, and make herself useful, or would assist with housework; is a good plain cook and baker; prefers a steady place to high wages. Call or direct to No. 319 East 8th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do up stairs work in a small private family; have good City reference. Apply at No. 252 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress in a small private family; can work on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 East 40th-st.

WANTED.—WE ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY all employers, country or City, with excellent cooks, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, young girls, houseworkers—English, Scotch, Germans and others—at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young Protestant girl lately landed; would like to do chamberwork and take care of children, or would do general housework for a small family. Call at No. 159 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SERVANT A situation to cook, wash and iron, or as chambermaid and laundress; can do French fluting; is a good bread baker; best of City references. Apply in office, No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN and her daughter a situation to do general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 6th-av., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—WASHING AND IRONING.—A good laundress wishes to obtain work from a few private families; will give perfect satisfaction; no objection to go out by the day. Apply at No. 109 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; an excellent bread and biscuit baker; the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 108 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTEStant girls (sisters) in one house; one as first-rate cook, &c.; the other as chambermaid, &c.; best City reference furnished. Call at No. 340 East 9th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN washing and ironing at her own house; has no objection to go out by the day; is an excellent laundress; can give good City reference. Call at the fancy-store, No. 590 3d-av., between 40th and 41st sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at No. 147 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; will go to the country if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; or would go as chambermaid and waitress; City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid or waitress; has no objection to going a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 425 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG ENGlish girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 343 West 21st-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable Protestant girl as excellent cook; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 378 7th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, with good reference, as waitress and chambermaid. Call at No. 64 West Washington-place, or address WAITRESS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as seamstress or chambermaid. Call for two days at No. 174 West 4th-st., corner of Jones, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PLAIN COOK; is a good washer and ironer; no objections to the country. Call at No. 201 West 18th-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS SITUAtions; one as chambermaid and one as nurse and to sew. Apply at No. 57 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread. Call at No. 111 West 17th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as child's nurse and seamstress; two years in last place; good City reference. Apply at No. 336 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, COMpetent girl, in the City or country, to cook, wash and iron or to do general housework. Call or address HOUSEWORK, at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; refers to her former place where she lived eight years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would wait on a lady. Call or address No. 236 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, as cook and to assist to wash and iron; two years' reference from last situation. Call for two days at No. 331 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNdress, washing and ironing, either by the day or in her own house; understands getting up all kinds of fine clothes. Address LAUNDRESS, No. 117 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; City reference. Apply at No. 50 East 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as cook; is a good baker; is also an excellent washer and ironer; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 345 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply this day at No. 66 Lexington-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, SEWING by the day or week; has her own Wheeler & Wilson machine; can fit ladies' and children's dresses. Call all the week at No. 70 9th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress, with best of City references. Call at No. 47 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and laundress; City or country; the best of reference. No. 141 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as laundress and to assist in the chamberwork; the best of City references. Apply at No. 64 West 18th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework in a small family; good reference. Apply at No. 240 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 326 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; good reference. Apply at No. 210 West 16th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO GO out by the day as dressmaker. No. 449 West 19th-st., top floor.

A WIDOW LADY OF EDUCATION, HAVing met with reverse of fortune, would like the position of housekeeper or governess in a first class family, or is perfectly capable to take entire charge of a widower's family; fully competent to teach children French and music; with or without a little girl 10 years of age. Address, for four days, J. B., Box No. 6,743 Post-office.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER WOULD go out by the day or take in work; first-class reference. Apply at No. 291 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; can give good City reference; also a Protestant young woman as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 133 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A PRACTICAL coachman; 25 years' experience in care and treatment of horses; is a skillful driver; four years' City reference as a steady, sober, faithful man. Address, for two days, J. B., Box No 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; no objection to the country; is willing and obliging; has good City references. Address J. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference; six years in his last place; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Address M L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who has lived with the first-class families in the City; can give several years of the highest City references. Can be seen at No. 66 University-place, or address M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced coachman and groom; thoroughly experienced in the treatment of horses; is willing and obliging; the best City references for sobriety and capability. Address, for three days, A. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable single young man, who can give the best City reference from his last employer. Call on or address R. CAMPBELL, No. 50 4th-av., for one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man who generally understands his business; can produce the best of City reference. Apply to P. Trainor, No. 744 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his groom; is a faithful, good man, and an excellent hand with horses. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 15 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD, RELIABLE AND honest man, a situation in any capacity where the service of a good man is required; not afraid to take hold; City reference. Address H., Box 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, OR groom and valet; no objection to the country or to travel; by an Englishman; single; good personal reference. Call or address No. 124 East 32d-st., private stable.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm-hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., cor. 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ARTIST—A YOUNG MAN TO assist in touching up oil pictures. Apply to D. C. FABRONIUS, No. 185 6th-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,

NICHOLAS DeGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPHINE P. BRUCE against SAMUEL C. BRUCE.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1867.

JOHN J. TYLER, Plaintiff's Attorney,

No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

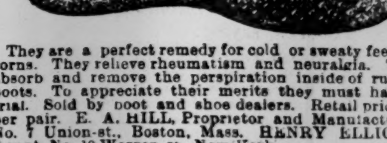
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the 18th day of October, 1867.

JOHN J. TYLER,

n13-law6wW* Plaintiff' Attorney.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT ELASTIC VENTILATING INNER SOLES.



They are a perfect remedy for cold or sweaty feet, or corns. They relieve rheumatism and neuralgia. They absorb and remove the perspiration inside of rubber boots. To appreciate their merits they must have a trial. Sold by boot and shoe dealers. Retail price $1 per pair. E. A. HILL, Proprietor and Manufacturer, No. 7 Union-st., Boston, Mass. HENRY ELLIOTT, Agent, No. 10 Warren-st., New-York.

LANDSCAPE.

Gentlemen requiring practical advice in selecting, forming or improving country sites, from an acre upward, may apply per letter to WM. G. SMITH, Harlem Post-office, or his reference, FLEMING & HENDERSON, No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York. Those desiring practical exactitude in preference to paper architecture will not be disappointed.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

SECOND-HAND SAFES—ONE JEWELER'S, large, fifty-four drawers, two book, medium size, and one parlor safe, at No. 63 Murray-st. corner of College-place.

SHIPPING.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
FRANCE, GRACE............SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VIRGINIA, PROWSE............SATURDAY, Dec. 21
HELVETIA, CUTTING............SATURDAY, Dec. 28
DENMARK, THOMSON............SATURDAY, Jan. 4

Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.

Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
ETNA............SATURDAY......Dec. 14
CITY OF BOSTON............SATURDAY......Dec. 21
CITY OF ANTWERP............SATURDAY......Dec. 28
CITY OF LONDON............SATURDAY......Jan. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON............SATURDAY......Jan. 11
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$150
Second Cabin Passage............80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage............$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage............$125
Second Cabin Passage............70
Payable in Gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSENGERS PER PERSIA AND ALEPPO embark from the Company's wharf, Jersey City, at 1 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 11th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT......SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EUROPE......LEMARIE......SATURDAY, Jan. 11
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Jan. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan. 25.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 8 A. M.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins $90 and $75, according to location
Excursion tickets, good for twelve mon[illegible] $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
TRIPOLI............Dec. 4
ALEPPO............Dec. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin............$80 Gold.
Steerage............$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.

Steamships ATLANTIC BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.

First cabin $110; second cabin $65; steerage $35, Gold.

The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.

For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA............WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18
CHICAGO............WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA............WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Dec. 12.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Dec. 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 26.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

FOR HAVANA—CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known fast sailing side-wheel steamship GEN. BARNES, T. H. MORTON, Commander, will sail for the above port from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.
Freight on measurement goods, 30 cents per foot.
Freight on weight goods, ¾ cent per pound.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight for Havana received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP
MOUNT VERNON,
Will sail for above ports from
PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER,
on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage
Apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.

The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 19.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 21,
at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central Railroad of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than by any other line.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:

Nov. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.

Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer of Dec. 21 connects closely with steamer CHINA, from San Francisco, Jan. 13; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
FOR CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. J. W. SMITH,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on
SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at noon,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship
OREGONIAN, Capt. SUTTON.

These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.

To be followed SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868, by the favorite steamship
NEBRASKA or ARAGO,
connecting at Panama with the steamship
AMERICA.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.

Bills of lading signed for all points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads.

The fine steamer MATANZAS is now being refitted for the Winter service, and will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Dec. 12.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 19,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.—The steamship GEN. BARNES, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS VIA HAVANA— Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, will leave Pier No. 36 North River for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

OUTSIDE STEAMER FOR BALTIMORE.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH LINE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at 2 P. M.

The steamship PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. M. HARRIS, is now loading at Pier No. 6 North River, and will sail as above. Freight forwarded free of commissions. Bills lading signed on the pier, or at the office of
WHEELER & LINNARD,
No. 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passpor Agent, 262 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.

4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.

5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 8:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 8 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SLEIGHS, $35 TO $40—BELLS, $1 TO $3.—Several second-hand carriages; 500 new carriages at great bargains; 1,000 sets of harness. At CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.

These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.

Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec 5, 12 M.	Wednes., Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.	Wednes., Dec. 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th, 9:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 3 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT JOHN ROMER.—By order of the Greenwich and Rye Steamboat Co., the steamboat JOHN ROMER, well known as the fastest boat of her class in these waters, will be sold, without reserve, by Burdett, Jones & Co., on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock. For full particulars apply at ABENDROTH BROS., No. 109 Beekman-st., or O. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For paving with trap-block pavement Ninety-second-street from Third-avenue to East River.

2. For building sewers in Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert and between Watts and Canal streets; also, in Hudson-street between Franklin and Jay streets, and also in North Moore-street, between Hudson-street and West Broadway, with branch in Varick-street.

3. For paving with stone blocks Spring-street, from Broadway to West-street.

4. For building sewer in Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

5. For building basin on the northwest corner of Mercer and Howard streets.

6. For building basin on the northeast corner of Mercer and Canal streets.

7. For paving with stone blocks Church-street, from Chambers to Canal-street.

8. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-first-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue.

9. For flagging sidewalks on the west side of Eighth-avenue, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets.

10. For paving with stone blocks Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

1. Both sides of Ninety-second-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block from Ninety-second-street.

2. Both sides of Washington-street, between Beach and Hubert streets; also both sides of Washington-street, between Watts and Canal streets; also both sides of Hudson-street, between Franklin and Jay streets; also both sides of North Moore-street, between Hudson and West Broadway; also both sides of Varick-street, between Beach and North Moore streets.

3. Both sides of Spring, from Broadway to West-street, to the extent of half the block from Spring-street.

4. Both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

5. The east side of Mercer-street, from Grand to Howard-street; also the south side of Grand-street and the north side of Howard-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street.

6. The south side of Howard-street and the north side of Canal-street, from Broadway to Mercer-street; also the east side of Mercer-street, from Howard to Canal-street.

7. Both sides of Church-street, from Chambers to Canal-street, to the extent of half the block from Church-street.

8. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue.

9. Four lots on the west side of Eighth-avenue, commencing at the southwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Forty-third-street, and running 108 feet southerly on Eighth-avenue.

10. Both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues, to the extent of half the block from Thirty-fifth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to JACOB F. OAKLEY, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
ISAAC J. HUNT.
} Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1867.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of DAVID B. BRIDGFORD, a Bankrupt. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of David B. Bridgford, of the City of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for more than twelve months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, within said District, and who was, on the 6th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated at the City of New-York, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1867.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
d10 1aw3wT* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHARD E. HATCH, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the Estate of RICHARD E. HATCH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said District, and who was, on the 9th day of October, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at the City of New-York the 10th day of December, A. D. 1867.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
d11-1aw3wW* No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH E. ISAACS, a bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of JOSEPH E. ISAAC, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district; and who was, on the fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at City of New-York, the 10th day of December, A. D. 1867.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
d11-1aw3wW No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL HARRIS, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Samuel Harris, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said District; and who was, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1867, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

Dated at CITY OF NEW-YORK, the 10th day of December, A. D., 1867.
JOHN TODD, Assignee,
d11-1aw3wW. No. 202 Broadway, New-York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HASLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, E. D., deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence No. 13, South 6th-st., in the City Brooklyn, E. D., on or before the 1st day of June next.

Dated this 16th day of November, A. D. 1867.
n.23-1aw6mW* SOLOMON MAHLER, Executor.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Samuel W. Reynolds, late of the town of Greenburgh, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the office of Prichard, Choate & Smith, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City, on or before the 10th day of May, A. D. 1868.

Dated this 4th day of November, A. D. 1867.
N16aw6mW* DUNCAN SMITH, Administrator.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 16th day of December, 1867, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Courts to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 6th day of January, 1868:

Two panels of 100 Petit Jurors, each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts 1 and 2.

Two panels of 104 Petit Jurors, each for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.

A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.

D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres.
Manufacturers of Building and other Iron work.
14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF PORTABLE AND stationary Steam Engines of superior construction.
POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 187 Chambers-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1867. }

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents and the purchase of paper for the public printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1866, sealed proposals will be received until SATURDAY, the 11th day of January, 1868, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing the paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of December, 1868, the said proposals to be opened before, and the award of contracts to be made by, the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government. The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more:

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

22,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

8,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x32 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

1,000 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS, (to be of any required weight.)
3,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
3,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, or 14x17 inches.
3,000 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x28 inches.
2,000 reams Demy, 16x21½ inches.
2,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,000 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
2,000 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1,000 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
1,000 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
500 reams Super Royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
300 reams Cover Paper, measuring 20x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.
6,000 reams of any required size not enumerated above, and not exceeding 21x40 inches.

CLASS 6.—PAPER FOR POST-OFFICE BLANKS, (engine-sized.)
1,000 reams, measuring 25x36 inches, weighing 52 pounds per ream.
1,000 reams, measuring 20x36 inches, weighing 42 pounds per ream.
1,000 reams, measuring 26x32 inches, weighing 46 pounds per ream.
500 reams, measuring 18x29 inches, weighing 30 pounds per ream.

Proposals will be received for the whole quantity, or for any portion not less than one thousand reams, of the papers designated in Classes 1 and 2, and for the whole quantity, or any portion of the papers designated in Classes 5 and 6, being not less than one-fourth. Samples of the quality of the papers, in all the classes, will be furnished upon application at this office, and the successful bidders will be required rigidly to conform to the samples furnished.

Each class will be considered separately, and be subject to a separate contract, but bidders may offer for one or more of the classes in the same proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a bond with security to the approval of a United States Judge or Attorney, in the penalty of $10,000, that the bidder or bidders, if his or their proposal shall be accepted, shall furnish the articles proposed for; and each proposal must be accompanied by satisfactory evidence that the person or persons making said proposal are manufacturers of or dealers in the description of paper which he or they propose to furnish.

All the paper in the several classes must be delivered at the Government Printing Office, in the City of Washington, in good order, free from all and every extra charge or expense, and subject to the inspection, count, weight and measurement of the Congressional Printer and be in all respects satisfactory.

The supplying of an inferior article in any of the classes, or a failure to supply the quantity required at any time, will be considered a violation of the contract.

Blank proposals will be furnished upon application at this Office, and no proposal will be considered which does not conform exactly therewith.

Proposals will be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Paper," and addressed to the Joint Committee on Public Printing, either to the care of Hon. H. B. Anthony, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing; Hon. A. H. Laflin, Chairman of the House Committee on Printing; or John D. Defrees, Congressional Printer, Washington, D. C.

By direction of the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing.
JOHN D. DEFREES,
Congressional Printer.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds. Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal *must* be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:
On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5." as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker and such other point on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New-Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.
L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 20, 1867. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2[illegible]day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on

ROUTE NO. 1.

From Cheyenne, Dakotah, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
Chief Quartermaster,
Department of the Platte.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.

N. B.—All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

We manufacture and sell in suites or single pieces all kinds of FURNITURE, cheaper than any other house. Also, MATTRESSES, LOOKING-GLASSES, SELF-ROCKING and CRADLES of all kinds, SOFA and SECRETARY BEDSTEADS. Call and save money.
G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL,
No. 263 Bowery, bet. Stanton and Houston sts.
Second furniture store from either corner.
Note the number.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 295 Mott-st., near Houston. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7¾.

H. L. BATEMAN............Lessee and Director
ELEVENTH WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
and last week but two of its representation, in consequence of the necessity of fulfilling a contract made some months since for its production in Boston on the 30th of December.
THE GRAND DUCHESS.
The world-renowned, brilliant and enchanting opera, with its admirable cast, gorgeous costumes and exhilarating music, on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11,
and every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 14,
UNE COR-BEILLE QUE ABAT DES NOIX
and
LA CORDE SENSIBLE.
Mlle. REILLEZ will appear in both plays.
Tickets at the Theatre, and Nos. 895, 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.
The Press excepted, the FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

POSITIVELY ITS LAST REPRESENTATION AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 17.

STEINWAY HALL.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 11.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
SECOND GRAND ORATORIO NIGHT.
HANDEL'S "SAMSON,"
with the following powerful cast:
Madame PAREPA ROSA, Soprano.
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Contralto.
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. THOMAS, Baritone.
Mr. E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist.
Mr. F. L. RITTER, Conductor.
Theo. Thomas' Grand Orchestra,
Grand Chorus of the New-York Harmonic Society.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at the different music-stores and Steinway Hall.

NOTICE.—Subscribers and others are particularly requested to note the fact that the above performance will take place on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11.

NAST'S CARICATURAMA

AT
DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY,
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 P. M.
A series of 33 grand historical CARICATURE PAINTINGS, 9 feet by 12 feet, by the celebrated artist,
THOMAS NAST,
illustrating the history of the country from the landing on Plymouth Rock to the present day, with a
DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE BY
MR. W. H. NORTON,
(Late of Wallack's Theatre.)
Admission 50c.; reserved seats, 75c.
Doors open at 7¼; exhibition commences at 8 o'clock

BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE,

ELEVENTH WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE
GRAND ALLEGORICAL SPECTACLE,
PILGRIM. FINEST PAINTINGS
GORGEOUS EVER EXHIBITED.
TRANSFORMATION. EVERY NIGHT.
INSTRUMENTAL AND VOCAL MUSIC.
MATINEES AT 2 P.M., TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or col[illegible]e. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON

WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,

Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.

Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

$15.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano, singing and the French language from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris, has one or two disengaged hours; terms for either branch $15; for all $20 per quarter; a favorable arrangement would be made with a school in or near the City. Address L. V., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &C.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

TEACHERS.

HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM.—AN ASSISTANT Superintendent and Teacher wanted. Applications in writing, stating references and terms must be handed in by the 18th inst. to the subscriber, from whom further particulars can be obtained. G. M. LEVENTRITT, Chairman of Governors, No. 10 Park-place.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED IN teaching the English branches and music, desires a position either as visiting governess or in a school: satisfactory references given and required. Address, in person or by letter, F. STOCKBRIDGE, No. 317 East 33d-st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, Latin and music, together or separately, and whose time is partly occupied in school, desires pupils at their residences; highest references. Address Miss WELBY, Station G.

AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH PROFESSOR, lately arrived and speaking fluently English, wishes to find pupils in the evening at their residence. Address G. H., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

LECTURES.

GIRLHOOD IN THE UNITED STATES.

A LECTURE
By Rev. Dr. BUTLER, of Philadelphia,
Will be delivered
IN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison-av., corner 42d-st.,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1867.
Tickets 50 cents. At Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Kirby's, 633 Broadway, and Appleton's, 443 Broadway.

LECTURE.

A lecture on *Reading* will be delivered by Cor. R. DISOSWAY, Esq., before the Bloomingdale Lyceum, at the School-house, Broadway, near 100th-st., TOMORROW (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All persons in the vicinity are invited to attend.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., (LATE OF Dublin, Ireland,) will deliver a lecture on *Lessons from Eden*, THURSDAY (to-morrow) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Tabernacle, corner of Henderson and York sts., Jersey City. Many unsuccessful applicants have discovered that Dr. Hall is not in the market as a lecturer, and consequently this is a rare opportunity. Tickets, 50 cents each, for sale in Carter's bookstore, No. 530 Broadway; and in the Rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, No. 161 5th-av., New-York.

SERIES OF SIX POPULAR LECTURES—At 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs. Second lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, D. D. Subject—*Russia*. Course tickets, $1. Single lecture, 25c.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

A NEW AND IMPROVED METHOD OF inserting Artificial Teeth on fine gold or platina. Lighter, stronger, cheaper, and better than any other style. Gold sets, $40; Platina, $30; other styles much lower. Call and examine specimens. Extracting without pain. Dr. WAIT, No. 261 4th-av., near 21st-st.

MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society for reports and elections, will be held THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Dec. 11, at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the Mission Rooms, No. 30 Bible House.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!

LIVING GORILLA! LIVING GORILLA!

TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, GIANTESS, DWARFS, FAT LADY, LEARNED SEAL, SEA-LEOPARDS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD, LIVING SKELETON, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, BEARDED LADY, HAPPY FAMILY, SNAKES, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST, GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-slayer's, COLLECTION.
HANNIBAL, JR., HANNIBAL, JR.,
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 365 pounds, cost $10,000.

Performances in the lecture-room each day.
COMMENCING AT 2¼ AND 7¾ P. M.
TWO SPLENDID PIECES!
THIS WEEK.
The late WM. E. BURTON'S beautiful domestic drama, entitled
EMILY WAREAM;
OR, THE WIFE OF TWO HUSBANDS.
To conclude with the screaming farce of
JUMBO JUM.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

UNDER THE GASLIGHT.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

THE GREAT SENSATION
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
WITH ITS WONDROUS RAILROAD.
THE MOST TERRIFIC SENSATION OF THE STAGE!

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Mr. Augustin Daly's greatly successful drama of Love and Life in these times will be acted EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON, as presented for ten weeks to crowded and fashionable audiences, that have gazed on its wondrous sensation, THE RAILROAD, with bated breath and suspended animation, at the WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE, Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway—with new and romantic scenes, merry music, songs and dances and great cast, including the BEAUTIFUL WORRELL SISTERS, Mrs. E. Skerrett, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Edward Wright, Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, Mr. C. T. PARSLOE, Mr. G. H. CLARKE, Mr. H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, T. L. Donnelly, W. H. Collings, Geo. Lingard, &c. Box Book open six days in advance.

EXTRA!!

NEW-YORK THEATRE MATINEE,

DEC. 11, 2 P. M.
First and only appearance of the celebrated young Irish Comedian
J. HOLMES GROVER,
(From the principal British Theatres,) previous to his departure to fulfill an engagement at Salt Lake City.
"HANDY-ANDY" MATINEE.
Admission 50 cents.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 11.
L. F. HARRISON............Director
FIRST AND ONLY CONCERT IN BROOKLYN,
with the following eminent artists:
MISS JENNY BUSK,
the highly successful American soprano,
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER, the great pianist,
Mr. GUSTAVUS HALL, Baritone.
SIGNOR FERRANTI, buffo.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Conductor, and
Mr. CARL ROSA, the favorite violinist.
TICKETS $1. RESERVED SEATS 50 CENTS EXTRA
The sale of which will commence this morning at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT............Director
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
UNPARALLELED DISPLAY OF
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND NOVEL ACROBATIC FEATS.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
IN HIS ASTOUNDING FEATS!
ELEGANT AND EXCITING
ACTS IN THE ARENA,
introducing the full strength of the
GREAT NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

GRAND BAL MASQUE,

OR
CARNIVAL BALL,
in aid of the
AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND,
to be given at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 12, 1867.
Tickets and boxes to be had of any of the ladies and gentlemen of the Committee at the Academy and Wallack's Theatre.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF PAINTINGS OF
THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY,
At Putnam's Art Gallery,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.— THE CROSS AND THE WORLD, the great series of allegorical pictures by the late Thomas Cole, N. A., are now on view in the Fall and Winter exhibition at the Academy, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av., daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary N. A.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

RESERVED SEATS
For any of Mr. Dickens' lectures can be procured
At the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
No. 114 Broadway.

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Choice seats can be had at the Theatre Ticket Office, Reading-room, Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

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Reserved seats, single or for the course, can be procured at Nos. 114 and 955 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato[illegible] of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment in the country of instruments of this class. Prices: $75, $90, $100, $110, $125, $140, $160, $170, $180, $200, to $1,000 and upwards each; uniform to all and invariable. The closest examination of their instruments by the most critical judges is respectfully solicited.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.

This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

READY MONDAY, DEC. 9.

STOECKEL'S SACRED MUSIC.

A NEW COLLECTION OF
ORIGINAL TUNES AND ANTHEMS,
ADAPTED TO ALL VARIETIES OF METRE
USED IN SACRED MUSIC,
by
DR. GUSTAVE J. STOECKEL,
Professor of Music in Yale College.
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All the compositions in this collection are new.
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MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, AND DEALERS IN PIANOS.
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Instruments to let and sold by installments.

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Unequaled by anything in the market.
EIGHTY-EIGHT FIRST PREMIUMS
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MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 8[illegible]5 BROADWAY.
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

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Prince's celebrated organs and melodeons; a fine assortment. Pianos and melodeons to let. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 1125 Broadway, second door above 25th-st.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS, with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
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T. H. CHAMBERS & SON INVITE Piano dealers and professors to examine their IMPROVED NEW-SCALE PIANOS just finished, which combine all the essential attributes of a perfect Piano, constituting the "CHAMBERS" PIANO the best now manufactured. Factory No. 14 8th-st.; Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

MUSIC.—$10 PER QUARTER FOR INSTRUCTION on the piano, by an experienced teacher. Lessons one hour [illegible] and strictly private. Apply at No. 266 West 21st-[illegible] near 8th-av.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, NOS. 233 AND 235 EAST 21ST-ST.—The finest and cheapest instrument in New-York is manufactured by this firm. Second-hand pianos sold on monthly installments.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of piano-fortes, new and second-hand, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Lessee and Manager............WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7, begins 7½.

In consequence of engagements entered into many months ago, the Manager, with regret, is compelled to announce the
LAST NIGHTS
of the
BLACK CROOK.

This performance, the fame of which is now world wide, must be withdrawn in the height of its popularity, after a triumphant career of sixteen consecutive months, a success unprecedented in the annals of the stage.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, 1867.
will be performed the celebrated spectacular drama, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK,
introducing
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
as witnessed by over 1,500,000 persons.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH OF THE SPLENDID GRAND BALLETS,
sustained by the best corps either in Europe or America.
THE GARDE IMPERIALE
And CHILD VIVANDIERE,
received each evening with overwhelming applause. The Premium Transformation, exquisite Scenery, Costumes, &c., pronounced gems of beauty and skill.

The great success attending the reproduction of the Ballet of TARTUFFO warrants its presentation for
THIS WEDNESDAY,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS.
THE CARNIVAL DE VENICE,
THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11.
Morton's standard comedy of
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, JOHN GILBERT, MARK SMITH, B. T. RINGGOLD, J. B. POLK, A. W. YOUNG, J. LEONARD, G. F. BROWNE, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and others.
THURSDAY—(Last time) THE RENT DAY and ICI L'ON PARLE FRANCAIS.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY—TOWN AND COUNTRY.
MONDAY, DEC. 16,
will be repeated Tobin's fine old comedy of
THE HONEYMOON,
with its former great cast, including the names of Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss KATE RANOE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and others.

Due notice will be given of the next representation of Mrs. Cowley's elegant comedy of
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
In rehearsal and will shortly be produced, Sheridan's great comedy of
THE RIVALS.
Box book open six days in advance.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

JAMES E. HAYES............Lessee.
G. L. FOX............Stage Manager.
C. W. TAYLEURE............Business Manager.
"The Living Sensation of the Town."—Herald.
ESTABLISHED SUCCESS
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"The most brilliant, graceful, tasteful, and exquisitely beautiful combination of pretty things ever produced on any stage during the present generation."—Herald.
An Exquisite Panorama, | Lovely Scenery,
Mendelssohn's Music, | London Costumes,
Fairy Tableaux, | Jewels from Paris,
Charming Singing, | Brilliant Acting,
MATCHLESS TRANSFORMATION SCENES.
Mr. G. L. FOX............as............BOTTOM.
The most conspicuous comic success of this season, over which the whole town is laughing.
MATINEE 1½ EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
To prevent disappointments and delays around the crowded Box Office, places should be secured in advance.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

FAREWELL WEEK OF THE FLORENCES.
FAREWELL WEEK OF
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT MORAL DRAMA.
FRIDAY, FAREWELL BENEFIT
OF THE FLORENCES.
SATURDAY, FAREWELL FLORENCE MATINEE.
MONDAY—MRS. D. P. BOWERS—DORA.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,

24th-st., adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
EVERY EVENING,
ORIGINAL BURLESQUE,
YE GRAND QUEEN BESS.
QUEEN BESS............Mr. LEFFINGWELL
ESSEX............Mrs. CHAS. HOWARD WATKINS
QUEEN BESS MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The second public rehersal on FRIDAY, Dec. 13, at 2¾ o'clock P. M., at the Academy of Music. Grand orchestra of 100 performers, and the celebrated artist, Miss AIDE TOPP, will perform on the piano, (with orchestral accompaniment.)

Tickets, at Jordens & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Ringel & Dannenbergs, Clinton Hall, and Academy of Music.
R. O. DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL AT THE
NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH,
West 41st-st., near 6th-av.
Open on TUESDAY EVENING, at 6 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., Dec. 10, 11 and 12.
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HISTORICAL, ARTISTIC, AMUSING,
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AUTOGRAPHS of over 250 eminent persons—A RARE COLLECTION.
HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Fancy articles, Worsted Work, Embroidery, Toys, Books, Stationery, Curiosities, Cartes de Visite, &c., &c.
CHRISTMAS TREES, MUSIC AND REFRESHMENTS.
All articles will be sold at or below ordinary market rates. TICKETS 25 cents, to be had at the door.

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NEW 5TH-AV. POND,
46th-st., 13 blocks nearer than any other skating ground.
Reached by 5th and Madison-av. stages, and 3d, 4th and 6th-av. cars.
ICE IN A SPLENDID CONDITION.
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC TO-DAY,
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NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.

The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.

The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.

TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER,
A. F. LEJEAL,
HENRY MOLLENHAUER,
} Musical Directors
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

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TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucher, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure and immediate relief to the most anxious patient. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

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MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

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DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

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DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Proposition to Transfer its Sittings to New-York City—New Capitol—The Judiciary Article—Offer of the Seventh Regiment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1867.

PROPOSED HEGIRA OF THE CONVENTION.

The resolution offered last week by Mr. MERRITT providing for the appointment of a Committee to consult with the local authorities of Albany relative to the procurement of other accommodations for the Convention, was called up this morning and passed. Like almost every other measure, important or unimportant, it was debated at some length, and, incidentally, opinions were freely expressed as to the probable length of time which would be required for the completion of the work now before the Convention. Those gentlemen who have its success the most at heart, and who have labored the most faithfully to promote it, were of the opinion that at the least calculation from forty to sixty days further would be required to wind up its busness.

The Christmas holidays—during which it appears to be a foregone conclusion that the Convention cannot be kept together—will commence in a fortnight. Some ten days will then be lost. The Judiciary article is yet under consideration, and as there are nearly one hundred lawyers in the Convention, almost every one of whom has some pet scheme of judicial reform to urge, it cannot be hoped that it will be completed in less than a week. Then, there are the important articles on cities, on official corruption, on prohibitory liquors, and several others of less importance. The Legislature will convene on the 7th of January, but the hall will be required some days prior to that time, for the purpose of adapting it to the use of the Assembly, and replacing the partitions, &c., which have been temporarily taken down.

A struggle took place on the passage of this resolution, which reminded one forcibly of those which have regularly occurred in the Legislature for several years past on the question of removing the capitol, and the result was the same as that we have invariably seen on those occasions. In this Convention, as in any of the last three or four Legislatures, on the naked question of going away from Albany there would be a clear majority in the affirmative. But when New-York City or any other place is proposed as a substitute, an immediate conflict of interests is seen, and from sheer inability to fix upon any other locality, Albany, which has the advantage of possession, reaps the benefit of this conflict and remains master of the situation. Thus it was in the case of the New Capitol bill; thus it was this morning in regard to fixing a place for the Convention to adjourn to. A motion by Mr. GOULD to amend Mr. MERRITT's resolution so as to invite proposals from the authorities of New-York City was, after a spirited debate, negatived by the close vote of 43 to 41. But for the absence of most of the members from New-York and Brooklyn the result would in all probability have been different. One advantage which was not alluded to in the debate will, it strikes me, grow out of the simultaneous presence in Albany of the Convention and the Legislature. It will be well for the earnest and thoughtful men of this Convention to see for themselves what manner of men they are in whose hands the sacred trusts of legislation have been reposed, and what influences they are which shape the public business in these degenerate days. If the spectacle do not prove to many of them a revelation which shall make them sadder and wiser men it will certainly be because they do not improve their opportunities.

NEW CAPITOL.

Apropos of this matter, the work of building the new Capitol has been already commenced—the Governor having given his indorsement to the plan only last Saturday—and a whole battalion of Irish laborers are at work with their pickaxes and shovels, excavating the frozen ground for the foundations, with the greatest energy. This haste, which is without precedent in the latitude of Albany, would indicate that the Commissioners are apprehensive of some interference with their plans by the next Legislature.

THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE.

The sections fixing the organization of the Court of Appeals having been gone through with, those relative to the Supreme Court were taken up to-day. The scheme reported by the Committee provides for the erection in the State of four judicial departments, each department to consist of two districts. The geographical limits of the districts and departments are to be established by the Legislature, but no county is to be divided for that purpose. There are to be ten Supreme Court Justices in the department which shall countain the City and County of New-York, and eight in each of the others. Four Judges in each department are to be designated to hold the general term, but these four are not to be debarred from holding circuits or special terms.

The feature of this article, which has been debated to-day, and debated with much ability, by Judge DALY, Messrs. PRINDLE, GOODRICH, RATHBURN, TOWNSEND, and other leading lawyers on the floor, is that which provides for the General Term. Those who have taken part in the debate this morning seem generally to agree that the effect of sending the General Term or Appellate Judges down to hold Circuit and Special Terms is distracting and pernicious; that the members of a court sitting *in banc* to hear appeals should be occupied entirely in the investigation of questions belonging to the department of pure law, and that to the confusion and other influences attending upon the present system of mixed judicial duty is due whatever decline there may have been in the courts of the present day as compared with the period anterior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1846. This view of the case was urged with great force by most of the gentlemen who took part in the debate, but as the eminent lawyers on the Judiciary Committee have taken another view in their report, it is not likely that the debate will be confined entirely to one side, and some one or more of the Committee will have to defend its positions. The discussion and votes so far have been in Committee of the Whole only, so the public must understand that nothing that appears to be settled is really settled as yet. The final test will come after the Committee makes its report, when in full convention many of the votes now taken will be reversed.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Mr. MORRIS, one of the members of the Convention, desired to read a letter which he had received from the officers of the Seventh Regiment, placing the drill-room of the regiment at the disposal of the Convention. But those members who oppose going to New-York City objected that it was a private letter and could not properly be read to the Convention. The objection being sustained, the letter was not read.

Associated Press Dispatches.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. C. S. ALLEN presented the remonstrance of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy against the abrogation of the Board of Regents of the University.

Mr. BARTO moved that the Committee on Revision be instructed to amend the article upon taxation, as adopted by the Convention, by adding thereto the following:

And no property shall be exempt from taxation on the ground of the profession or calling of the owner thereof.

It was tabled by consent.

Mr. BARTO also moved that the Committee on Revision be instructed to amend the article on finance, as adopted by the Convention, by adding the following as an additional section:

The principal and interest of the canal fund debt, and the canal debt under the amendment of 1854, and the floating canal debt, and all indebtedness hereafter created shall be paid in coin.

It was tabled by consent.

Mr. MERRITT called from the table the following:

Whereas, It is now probable that the labors of this Convention will not be completed before this chamber will be required by the Legislature; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President to confer with the Committee of the Common Council of the City of Albany, in relation to a suitable hall and accommodations for the sessions of this Convention, as voluntarily tendered by the city authorities, and report as early as possible.

Mr. GOULD moved to amend by inserting after the word "Albany" the words "or Mayors of other cities;" which was lost.

The original resolution was then adopted.

JUDICIARY.

Consideration of the report on Judiciary was then resumed in Committee of the Whole. The following section was adopted:

All the Judges and Justices of the Courts of Record, hereinbefore mentioned in this article, shall receive, at stated times, for their services a compensation to be fixed by law, which shall not be diminished during their respective terms of office.

Also the following:

When a vacancy shall occur in the office of Chief-Justice, or Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals, three months prior to a general election, the same shall be filled at such election; and until any vacancy can be so filled, the Governor, by the advice and consent of the Senate, if the Senate shall be in session, or if not the Governor alone may appoint and fill such vacancy. If any such appointment of Chief-Justice shall be made from among the Associate Judges, a temporary appointment of Associate Judge shall be made in like manner; but in such cases the person appointed Chief-Justice shall not be deemed to vacate his office of Associate Judge any longer than until the expiration of such appointment. The powers and jurisdiction of the court shall not be suspended for want of appointment when the number of Judges is sufficient to constitute a quorum. All appointments under this section shall continue until the 1st of January next, after the election, at which the vacancy can be filled.

The section involving the organization of the Supreme Court was taken up. Without coming to a vote recess was taken till 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock, and resumed the consideration of the report on the Judiciary in a Committee of the Whole.

Section 6 of the minority report was taken up, as follows:

SEC. 6. There shall be a Supreme Court having general jurisdiction in law and equity, subject to such appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals as may be prescribed by law. The Legislature at its session next after the adoption of this Constitution, shall divide the State into four judicial departments, and each of said departments into two districts, to be bounded by county lines. The City and County of New-York shall form one district. There shall be thirty-four Justices of the said Supreme Court; ten thereof in the department, in which is the City and County of New-York, and eight in each of the other departments. But the Legislature shall have power to provide for an additional Justice in each of said departments. One-half of the Justices in each department shall reside in each district of such department at the time of their election.

Mr. SPENCER moved to amend the above section by striking out all after the words "as may be subscribed by law," and insert the following: "The State shall be divided into eight judicial districts, of which the City of New-York shall be one. The others to be bounded by county lines, and to be compact and equal in population as nearly as may be. There shall be four Justices of the Supreme Court in each district, and as many more in any district as may be authorized by law. The Justices of the present Supreme Court shall be Justices of the Supreme Court, hereby established, during the term for which they were respectively elected. Provision shall be made by law for the election of Justices of the Supreme Court by the electors of the several judicial districts.

Mr. GOODRICH moved to amend by substituting the following plan as given in the minority report:

SEC. 6. There shall be a Supreme Court having general jurisdiction in law and equity, subject to such appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals as may be prescribed by law. The State shall be divided into three judicial departments, to be composed of the judicial districts now existing. The first and second districts to compose the first department; the third, fourth and fifth districts, the second department, and the sixth, seventh and eighth districts, the third department. There shall be in each department twelve Justices of the Supreme Court, or such other numbers as may hereafter be provided by law, who shall be elected by the electors therein, and an equal number of whom in each department, as near as may be, shall reside in each of the judicial districts thereof. The Justices first elected shall be so classified that two in each department shall go out of office at the end of every second year, and those thereafter elected shall hold their office for twelve years.

SEC. 7. Alterations in the judicial districts or departments, which do not change the number of either, may be made by the Legislature at the first session, after the return of every enumeration under this Constitution. In the alteration of districts, county lines, and in the alteration of departments, district lines shall not be broken. The Legislature may likewise provide for an additional Justice of the Supreme Court, as they may provide for diminishing the numbers of the Justices of that Court in any of the departments, but no such demonstration and no alterations made in districts or departments shall have the effect to remove a Judge from office before the expiration of the term for which he shall have been elected.

SEC. 8. The said Justices in each desprtment shall from time to time, and as often as necessary, designate one of their number as Presiding Justice. The Presiding Justices shall not act as trial Judge, nor hold special terms, nor grant orders reviewable in the Supreme Court, but they shall severally preside at the general terms in their respective departments. They shall likewise have the appointment, with the power of removal, of the reporters of the Supreme Court.

SEC. 9. To each department for the purpose of holding the general terms of the Supreme Court therein, there shall be assigned from time to time five of the said Justices, one, who shall be the Presiding Justice of the department, and two from each of the other departments, any four of whom shall form a quorum. The assignments shall be so made, that of the five Justices so assigned to each department, two of the four from the other departments shall retire at the end of every second year and others be assigned to fill their places; and in making such assignment, regard shall be had to equalizing the time of service in the general terms among the several Justices, other than the Presiding Justices, as far as may be found consistent with the due and proper administration of justice in the Supreme Court.

SEC. 10. Any one of the said Justices, not assigned to service in the General Terms for the time being, may hold Special Terms in the Supreme Court and Circuit Court, and any one of them may preside in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in any county.

SEC. 11. General Terms of the Supreme Court shall continue to be held in each of the judicial districts, for the review of judgments and decisions in cases and proceedings tried or arising within such districts.

These propositions were discussed at length by Messrs. Goodrich, Smith, Hale, Barker, Rathbun, Prindle, Comstock, Daly, Evarts, Beckwith and Andrews.

The amendment offered by Mr. GOODRICH was lost.

Mr. PRINDLE offered the following substitute:

There shall be a Supreme Court having general jurisdiction in law and equity, subject to such appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals, as may be prescribed by law. The State shall be divided into three judicial departments, to be composed of the judicial districts now existing, the first and second districts to compose the first department, the third, fourth and fifth districts, the second department. There shall be in each department four Justices of the Supreme Court, who shall have appellate jurisdiction only, and shall hold the General Terms; and eight Justices of said court, any one of whom may hold Special Terms of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts, and preside in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer in any county.

Debate arising, a motion to report progress was carried, and the Convention adjourned.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The American Billiard Championship—Deciding Game Between Wicks and Isidore.

To-night, JOHN MCDEVITT, of this City, and JOSEPH DION, of Montreal, are to play for $1,000, in addition to the championship. Both have for some time been practicing assiduously, and each seems confident of success. For nearly two months, DION has played public games of 1,500 points three times a week with his brother CYRILLE. In these games the champion has rarely averaged less than 33, occasionally has reached 70, and once got as high as 78; while, in the way of runs, it has been seldom that he has failed to make from 300 to 500 in a game. A year ago, he was considered an indifferent "nurser;" but his playing of late shows that he has not only improved greatly in this respect, but also that he can handle the balls almost, if not quite, as well as his opponent, who is acknowledged to be the "nurser" *par excellence*.

MCDEVITT has been practicing in Chicago. Of his games but little is known, and certainly that little is not calculated to impart additional confidence to those who have pinned their faith to his cue-arm. In most of those played by him in public he has been beaten, and invariably by players commonly rated his inferiors in every point which distinguishes the modern school of billiards from that in which PHELAN, LAKE, WHITE, BIRD, SEEREITER and others were once hailed as masters. It has been suggested, however, that MCDEVITT has aimed to place himself among the "dark division"—in other words, has cloaked his skill, reserving himself for the grand trial, when, playing at his topmost speed, he will astound his opponent's supporters, and surprise the least confident and more wavering of his own. And it cannot be denied that there is something to support this view. Nothing has been made public with regard to his playing in private, and little has been divulged even to his friends, except that on one occasion, and with the balls at no time within five or six inches of the "jaw," he made the unexampled run of *thirteen hundred and twenty-seven*. It was sought to keep this a secret; but, as it is now very generally known among the "knowing ones," its publication here will place amateurs on a level with professionals—so far, at least, as concerns the bearing this particular run may be adjudged by betters to have upon the result of to-night's contest. This, as is customary, will consist of 1,500 points, played with balls two and three-eighths inches in diameter, on a standard American (full-sized four-pocket) table, at Mechanics' Hall, Montreal. The betting thus far has been at the rate of two to one in DION's favor, and it is more than likely that when the game opens greater odds than this will be offered in Montreal. DION's being so great a favorite is attributable quite as much to MCDEVITT's indifferent playing in public lately, as to the fact that he has already been twice beaten by the Canadian.

About one hundred and fifty gentlemen assembled last evening at MCDEVITT & WIZEMAN's rooms, to witness the third and deciding game at French caroms, between ISIDORE GAYRAUD and WM. WICKS. The number of points was 300, WICKS receiving 50 to start with. As a contest, the game was not to be compared with either of the two played last week. On the 27th inning, ISIDORE, with a run of 11, overhauled and passed WICKS, the respective scores being 94 and 99. The result was here foreshadowed; and although the amateur held his own for about half an hour, he was unable to recover a particle of his lost ground, and after two hours and forty minutes' play, ISIDORE was declared the winner of the stake and purse, ($100,) by 82 points, his full majority being 132, and his average 3¼. The best runs were—ISIDORE, 20, 16, 16, 14, 13, 13, 11, 11, 10; WICKS, 15, 11, 11, 10.

Cotton Mather and the Witchcraft Delusion—A Lecture.

Last evening EUGENE LAWRENCE, Esq., read a very intresting paper on "Cotton Mather and the Witchcraft Delusion," before the members of the Historical Society, at their rooms, corner Eleventh-street and Second-avenue. He commenced by referring to witchcraft as having its origin in the Middle Ages, and then traced its growth down to the period of the New-England settlers. COTTON MATHER, the lecturer said, was born in 1682, and entered Harvard at the age of 12. He was the son of INCREASE MATHER, a most eminent Puritan divine. At the age of 21 COTTON MATHER was looked upon as a renowned orator. He fasted often, and sometimes nearly sank under the self-imposed infliction. One of his traits was a tendency to superstition. He delighted to dwell in the marvelous. At the time of the witchcraft excitement he took an active part in persecuting those who were said to be possessed. In a work which he published he cited fourteen cases with evidence bearing on each case sufficient, as he said, to convince the most skeptical. The result was that wild ravings filled New-England. Every household was penetrated with dread and dismay. Many persons confessed that they were possessed, while others who did not do so were accused, imprisoned and executed. In 1692, the war between the Church and the demon waged fiercely. Satan, it was said, was attempting to destroy the town of Salem. MATHER determined to extirpate the evil one, and repared to Salem for that purpose. The lecturer recounted several instances of cruelty inflicted by the instigation of MATHER and those who followed his belief. At length CALEB CALEFF, of Boston, published a tract denouncing the popular delusion. The arguments of CALEB, in the course of time, prevailed, and witchcraft faded like a dream. Many confessed to staining their hands with innocent blood, decent burials followed, and the accused were released. MATHER never again regained his ascendency, and his life closed in bitter repinings. The lecturer concluded by referring to the religious liberty and the revival of intellect which succeeded this fanatical period in New-England history.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

RESCUED FROM A PERILOUS POSITION.—About 12 o'clock Monday night, as the Jersey City ferry-boat *New-York* was making a trip, the engineer, Mr. ANGELS, discovered a man sitting on the pillar-block of the engine in imminent peril of his life. The engineer caught hold of him and discovered that he was helplessly drunk. Mr. ANGELS dared not let go of the man for fear that he would fall under the crank, and called for help. One of the hands came to his assistance, and the man was safely extricated. He was in such close proximity to the moving crank that one of his shoes was partially torn from the foot. It is not known how the man came there.

MEETING OF THE ALUMNI OF AMHERST COLLEGE.—The Alumni Association of Amherst College held its annual meeting at No. 15 West Thirtieth-street last evening. Mr. HENRY G. DE FOREST, President of the Association, took the chair and made an address of welcome to those present. The meeting, which partook of a social as well as business character, was well attended, a very large number of the members of the Association residing in the City and its vicinity being present. A few from far-off localities also appeared during the evening.

BLOOMINGDALE CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—The Bloomingdale Catholic Association celebrated their fourth anniversary last evening by a reception at Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue. The attendance was large, and the exercises of the usual interesting character.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE STABBING OF A POLICE OFFICER.—PATRICK DEVINE, aged about 20 years, and residing in Jersey City, was arrested Monday night by Officer BOWIE, charged with being one of the party of roughs who beat and dangerously stabbed Officer LUDWIG, of the Hudson City Police, on Thanksgiving Day. The prisoner was taken before Justice ALDRIDGE yesterday morning, when the officer made affidavit that on Thanksgiving Day he was called into the Mantine Hotel, corner of Broad-street and Hudson-avenue, to quell a disturbance, when he was struck in the eye and back of the ear by DEVINE, and that other persons, with accused, jumped on deponent with their feet, and that some one of the party stabbed deponent in the neck with a knife. The officer swears positively that the prisoner struck him two blows with his fist, but does not know who stabbed him. The prisoner was committed to the County Jail to await trial. Two of the assailants were arrested several days since, and the officers are on the lookout for others.

FIRE.—A fire occurred, Monday night, on the upper floor of No. 274 Broad-street, Newark, occupied by D. SNOW as a coach lace weaving establishment. It was soon extinguished. Loss $200; insured. The stock of JAMES IRWIN, gold pen manufacturer, was considerably damaged. The stock of KENNEDY & SCHENCK, photographers, on the first floor, was damaged by water to the extent of $300; insured.

RUN AWAY.—A team of horses attached to a coach belonging to Mr. SPEER, of South Bergen, ran away in Newark-avenue, Jersey City, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The driver was thrown to the ground, the carriage damaged by coming in contact with an awning, and a negro narrowly escaped being killed in stopping the animals.

RAILROAD PROJECT.—The citizens of Orange held a meeting on Monday evening, to take into consideration the subject of constructing a new and more direct railroad to New-York. The route proposed lies through the Villages of Bloomfield and Belleville, and is said to be considerably shorter than by the Morris and Essex Road.

A HOUSE THIEF ARRESTED.—A man, 68 years of age, named EDWARD TUCKER, was found secreted yesterday afternoon in a bedroom of house No. 89 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, occupied by JAMES BUSHFIELD. He was locked up on a charge of entering for the purpose of stealing.

DROWNED WHILE SKATING.—A boy, 11 years of age, named JOHN WYNN, while skating on a lot back of Newark, Monday afternoon, broke through the ice and was drowned. Two other boys broke through at the same time, but succeeded in making their way to the shore.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 10—Noon.

Consols for money, 92 13-16.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	71 9-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares	89
Erie Railway Shares	47¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Dec. 10—Noon.

United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 75⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 10—Noon.

Cotton dull. The estimated sales to-day are 8,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted on the spot at 7⅝d., and to arrive at 7½d.; Middling Orleans 8d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn 46s. 3d. ⅌ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat 15s. 2d. ⅌ cental for White California and 13s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Milwaukee. Barley 5s. 4d. ⅌ 60 lbs. for American. Oats 3s. 11d. ⅌ 45 lbs. for American. Peas 48s. ⅌ 504 lbs. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. ⅌ 304 lbs. for Winter cured Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 70s. ⅌ 200 lbs., for Prime Eastern Mess. Lard, 50s. ⅌ cwt. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. ⅌ cwt. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 42s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 7s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for common Wilmington and 11s. for fine pale. Tallow, 44s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. 6d. Petroleum 2s. ⅌ gallon for Spirits and 1s. 3d. for Refined. Cloverseed 39s. ⅌ cwt. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 10—Noon.

Whale Oil, £39 ⅌ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £112 ⅌ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ⅌ ton for thin oblong. Linseed Oil, £38 ⅌ ton.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 10—2 P. M.

Consols for money have declined ⅛ and are now quoted at 92 11-16.

United States Five-Twenty Bonds have declined to 71½, a fall of ⅛.

Illinois Central Railway Shares have declined to 88¾, a fall of ¼.

Erie Railway Shares remain as quoted at noon, 47¾.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 10—2 P. M.

COTTON is dull; the sales to-day are 8,000 bales; Middling Uplands on the spot 7⅝d., and to arrive 7d.; Middling Orleans 8d.

BREADSTUFFS are dull, with a declining tendency. Corn has declined to 46s. for Mixed Western; Oats to 3s. 8d. for American; Barley to 5s. 3d. for American, and Peas to 47s. for Canadian. Wheat is without change.

PROVISIONS—Lard has declined to 49s. 6d. for fine American. Pork, Beef, Cheese and Bacon unchanged.

In the Produce Market no changes have occurred since the noon report.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 10—2 P. M.

The prices of all articles in our markets remain the same as announced at noon.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Dec. 10—2 P. M.

PETROLEUM—46¼ francs for Standard White.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 10—Evening.

Consols closed at 92¾ for Money.

American Securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds	71 9-16
Illinois Central Railway Shares	88¾
Erie Railway Shares	47¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Dec. 10—Evening.

United States Bonds are quoted at 75⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 10—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed heavy at a decline of ⅛d. on America grades. The following are the authorized closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	7⅝d.
Middling Orleans	7⅞d.

The sales of the day foot up 8,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, and the market for Goods and Yarns is dull and heavy.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 46s. Wheat, 15s. 2d. for California White, and 13s. 6d. for Red Western. Barley, 5s. 3d. Oats 3s. 8d. Peas 47s.

PROVISIONS—Beef 112s. 6d. Pork 70s. Lard 49s. 6d. Cheese 52s. Bacon 42s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Sugar, 26s. 6d. Rosin—Common, 7s. 3d. and Medium, 1s. Tallow, 44s. 3d. Turpentine, 27s. 9d. Petroleum—Spirits, 2s; Refined, 1s. 3d.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 10—Evening.

Whale Oil, £39. Sperm Oil, £112. Linseed Oil, £38. Cloverseed, 39s. Linseed Cake, £11.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Dec. 10—Evening.

PETROLEUM.—Prices are again declining; Standard White closed at 45 francs 75 centimes.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Exchange nominal. Sugar dull and is offering at lower rates at 8 rials ⅌ arrobe for Dutch Standard No. 12. Provisions of all kinds are unchanged.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

FLOUR firmer and active at an advance of 10c.@15c.; Spring Extras, $9 60@$10 85. WHEAT active and advanced 2½c.@3c.; sales at $1 94@$1 95 for No. 1, and $1 85 for No. 2. CORN firmer; old has advanced 1½c.; new advanced 2½c.@3c.; closing at 82½c.@83c. for new. OATS dull but firm at 56¾c.@57c. RYE dull and nominally lower; sales at $1 50@$1 52. BARLEY advanced 2c.@5c.; sales at 68c.@70c. for No. 2. PROVISIONS firm. MESS PORK, $21 50, cash, and $22 50, January; Prime Mess, $17; Extra Prime, $15 50. LARD quiet at 12¼c.@12½c. Green Meats firm. Hams, 11½c.; Shoulders, 7¼c. Sweet Hams steady at 12½c. Bulk Meats quiet; Dry-salted Shoulders, 8c., loose; 8½c. packed; Cumberlands, 9½c.; Short Ribs, 10c. DRESSED HOGS active and advanced 10c.@25c.; sales at $7 80@$9 10. LIVE HOGS active and steady at $6 25@$7 for good to choice. BEEF CATTLE moderately active at $6@$6 75 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The COTTON market is quiet, and prices have declined; the sales of the day amount to 2,500 bales; Middling is quoted at 15½c.@15¾c.; the receipts foot up 4,578 bales, and the exports, 5,628 bales. FLOUR is dull; Superfine, $9 25; Treble Extra, $11 75. CORN is scarce; New White is selling at $1 15. OATS are in fair demand, and prices have an upward tendency; quoted to-day at 87½c. PORK is firm and prices have an upward tendency; New Mess is quoted at $24 50@$25. LARD—Prime tierce, 14c.; Red, 13½c. BACON—There is little doing at wholesale; retail sales were made to-day at 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders, and 15¾c. for Clear Sides. Gold 135@135½. Sterling Exchange, 148½. New-York Sight ⅛ ⅌ cent. discount.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

FLOUR firmer with an upward tendency; Family, $11 50. WHEAT firmer at $2 60@$2 65 for Winter Red. CORN firmer; New on the ear, 85c. OATS firmer at 68c. asked for No. 1. RYE firm at $1 60. BARLEY steady and unchanged. COTTON dull and nominal at 14½c. for Middling. WHISKY nominally unchanged. DRESSED HOGS dull and declined 25c.; quoted at $8 60@$9, and $6 75@$7 25 net; receipts, 7,000 head. MESS PORK firm; sales of new at $23; Old was held at $22. LARD dull at 12¾c. for New. BULK MEATS dull. CATTLE firm at $4 25@$6 75 gross. TOBACCO in fair demand and better grades are a shade higher; sales at $5 50@$12 for Lugs, and $15@$37 50 for Leaf. Gold 135¾, buying.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

FLOUR firm; sales 50 bbls. Canada Haxall at $15; 200 bbls. City-ground Spring at $10, 100 bbls. White at $13 50; 200 bbls. Western Baker's at $10 25@$11, and 50 bbls. White Western inferior at $12 25. WHEAT quiet and held higher; sales 1,600 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $2 10; two cars Spring at $2 07; two cars Port Washington at $2 15; one car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 10. CORN higher; sales 5,000 bushels Old and New Mixed at $1 08; 5,000 bushels New at $1 10. OATS—Sales 3,000 bushels Western at 70c. RYE held at $1 60, and $1 55 bid. BARLEY firm; sales three cars State at $1 50; three cars Canada at $1 55—generally held at $1 60 for Canada. MESS PORK—No demand and nominal at $22 50 for Heavy and $21 50 for Light. LARD dull at 13½c. RECEIPTS and SHIPMENTS—None.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

FLOUR in good demand, chiefly for the interior. Eastern and Southern trade; sales 2,000 bbls. at $10 50 for No. 1 Spring; $12 50 for Red Winter; $13 for White, and $13 75@$14 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm, but quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club is held at $2 25, and No. 2 Chicago Spring at $2 15. CORN is selling in small lots at $1 22 for No. 1 Indiana. OATS—73c.@75c. for Ohio. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet, and quotations are nominal. CORN MEAL $2 90 ⅌ 100 lbs. MILL FEED unchanged; Shorts $25; Shipstuffs $32; Middlings $42 per ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 80c.; to Albany, 60c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON declining. FLOUR firmer and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $2 50@$2 60 for Prime to Fancy Fall, and $1 90@$2 for Spring. CORN declining; shelled $1 04@$1 05; ear 89c.@95c. OATS heavy at 75c.@78c. RYE declining; sales at $1 65. BARLEY dull. BACON—Clear Sides 14½c.; Shoulders 11c.; Hams 18c. LARD 12¼c.@12½c. for tierces. HOGS unsettled at 6½c.@7c., the latter for extra heavy. RECEIPTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 1,600 sacks Wheat, 4,500 sacks Corn, 1,000 sacks Oats, 5,000 sacks Barley, 100 sacks Rye, 5,500 head Hogs, 1,100 bales Cotton.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

COTTON very dull; Middling Uplands, 17½c.; Middling Orleans, 18½c. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 16c.@20c.; Refined, 24c.@25c. FLOUR firmer; business small; Western Extra Family, $10@$10 75; State and Ohio do., $11@$12; Fancy, $13@$14. WHEAT advanced 5c.; sales 4,000 bushels at $2 50@$2 55 for Prime Red, and $2 for inferior; White, $2 60@$2 85 for Choice. RYE declining; Southern, $1 65; Pennsylvania, $1 70. CORN lower; new Mixed Western, $1 25@$1 40; new Yellow, $1 10. OATS, 65c.@73c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

COTTON flat; Middling Uplands, 16½c. FLOUR very dull; prices weak; the advance of yesterday not sustained, except for the best grades of city mills. WHEAT very firm; sales of Red Maryland prime to choice at $2 75@$2 80, and prime to choice Pennsylvania Red at $2 65@$2 70. CORN firm; prime new White, $1 18@$1 20; prime new Yellow, $1 15@$1 20. OATS quiet at 70c.@72c. RYE scarce at $1 55@$1 65. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $22.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT advancing; sales of White Michigan at $2 79; Amber at $2 68@$2 69; No. 1 Spring at $2 12½; No. 2 Spring, $2; No. 3 Spring, $1 90; sales of Amber for all the month $2 60. CORN active; New has advanced 4c.; sales of New at 99c.@$1 01; Old Michigan at $1; New for all the month, at 98c.@$1. OATS—No 1 held at 68c. RYE quiet. BARLEY quiet. DRESSED HOGS dull and declined 25c.; sales at $8@$8 50.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

FLOUR firm; City Double Extras, $9 25@$9 50; Country do., $9@$9 25. WHEAT heavy at $1 93 for No. 1, and $1 83½ for No. 2. CORN firm at 87c.@88c. for new shelled. OATS firm at 58½c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

TOBACCO—Sales 105 hhds. Light Lugs, $5 10; Medium Leaf, $7. Superfine FLOUR, $7 75@$8; A No. 1, $12. WHEAT, $2 35@$2 50. CORN, on the ear, in bulk, 75c. OATS, 66c. LIVE HOGS, 6¾c.@7c. MESS PORK—New, 23c. LARD, 13½c. RAW WHISKY, in bond, $21@$22. COTTON, 14c.@14½c. BACON quiet and unchanged.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts 1,160 head. Demand good and prices full 50c. higher. Extra, $13 25@$13 50; first quality, $11 50@$12 50; second quality, $10@$11; third quality, $8@$9. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 6,716 head. Market more active and prices advanced 50c. ⅌ head. Sales Extra at $2 75@$3 75.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE dull at 46½c. RESIN lower; sales of Common and No. 2 at $1 90. COTTON dull and declined to 14½c. for Middlings. TAR quiet at $2.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

COTTON 14c.@14¼c. CORN 80c. OATS 77c.@78c. PORK $23. Shoulders 12½c.; Clear Sides 16c. LARD 13c.@14c. Superfine FLOUR $7 50.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The COTTON market closed dull and prices are declining; Middling, 14½c.@14¾c.; receipts to-day, 1,153 bales; sales to-day, 1,300 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

COTTON dull and irregular; Middlings, 15c.@15¼c.; sales, 701 bales; receipts, 1,916 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

COTTON market easier, sales, 676 bales; receipts, 1,080 bales; Middling, 14½c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 95⅝; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27⅝; Reading Railroad, 47⅜; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49⅝. Gold 136¼.

[Advertisement.]

So insidious are the first approaches of consumption that thousands remain unconscious of its presence until it has brought them to the verge of the grave. An immediate resort to DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, upon the first appearance of the cough, pain, or soreness of the throat or chest, would very generally preclude a fatal result, or, in case the symptoms indicate the presence of latent consumption, would tend to subdue the violence of the disease, and thus materially assist in prolonging the life of the patient. Use the Expectorant, therefore, when you take cold, and thus prevent the necessity for its use in more dangerous complaints. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

PAY UP YOUR BETS.—There were a good many hats wagered—principally of KNOX's manufacture—on the result of the late election, and as it is proper and just, if you will bet, to pay your losses promptly, we recommend the unfortunate to liquidate without delay. KNOX'S stores, it is hardly necessary to say, are at Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX has produced the Winter hat par excellence this season. His chapeaux may be known at first glance, so preëminently elegant are they. Consequently his stores, Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway, are crowded.

[Advertisement.]

Nervous people should use Kent's East India Coffee. Beware of imitations. Sold by all grocers. Depot Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

[Advertisement]

WINDOW SHADES and HOLLANDS of all colors. Bray's patent self-acting shade fixtures; best in use. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Piano and Table Covers. 2,000
at KELTY'S Curtain-store, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LACE CURTAINS,
Wholesale and Retail,
a specialty at G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Fringe, Cords, Tassels, Gimps and trimmings of all kinds, at KELTY'S Curtain-store, No. 447 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Champion, from Charleston—Frank Thomas, Mary Thomas, Julia Thomas, D. F. Thomas, Mrs. C. H. Peters, Miss Peters, Henry Thomas, B. Lovett, A. Hazelton, Chas. Thomas, Miss, Fannie Thomas, Wm. Shaw, M. A. Thomas, J. J. Davis, John B. Lloyd, P. T. Dittard, C. E. Burgstiver, Robert Pancy, John Kirk, Master J. B. White, Dr. J. R. Thomas and lady, John Montgomery and son, Wm. Thomas, Walter Thomas, H. C. Koth.

In steamship Montgomery, from Savannah—Barbara Shaw, A. McCottery, Chas. Apper, C. J. Beatty, Mary Welch, S. P. Wreford.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 15 | Sun sets..... 4 32 | Moon rises... 5 56

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 13 | Gov. Island. 8 02 | Hell Gate.... 9 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 10.

Cleared.

Steamships Thames, Pennington, Savannah, R. Lowden; Persia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Aleppo, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Evely, (Br.,) Jenkins, Cadiz via Vigo, Harbecks & Halsey; Wheatland, Johnson, Montevideo and a market, Dowley, Corners & Co.; Doris Brodersen, (Dan.,) Neilson, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Helena, (Br.,) Coffin, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Campanero, (Br.,) Wood, Rio Janeiro, Pendergast Bros. & Co.; Bounding Billow, Videlich, Lisbon for orders, Bacon & Russell; Bolivia, Chapman, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.; Amaranth, (Brem.,) Hagen, Bremen, C. Luling & Co.

Brigs Humming Bird, Earl, Gibraltar and Valencia, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Brisk, (Br.,) Hill, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova; Josephine, (Br.,) Forbes, Nantes, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Wm. Mallory, Welbur, Tobasco, C. H. Mallory & Co.; C. C. Colson, Perry, Sagua, Waydell & Co.

Schooners Ocean Pearl, Pearl, Savanilla and Carthage, Lunt Bros.; S. C. Evans, Tuthill, Pernambuco and Bahia, Thos. Norton; Mary Augusta, Lord, Fernandina, Bryan & Pease; Electric Spark, Smith, Bocco del Toro, N. G., J. Foulke's Son; Mary Ella, Thomas, Manzanilla, H. W. Loud & Co.; Helen M. Waite, McRea, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford; Searsville, Crowell, Savanilla, Carthagena and St. Marks, A. Abbott; C. Thompson, Lind, Maranham.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Bridgeman, Liverpool Nov. 27, via Queenstown 28th, with mdse. and passengers to J. G. Dale. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage. Nov. 21, passed steamship City of New-York, hence bound to Liverpool. Dec. 3, noon, lat. 46, lon. 50 09, passed a bark-rigged steamship, bound E. Same day, passed a National steamship, bound E., supposed to be the Erin, hence for Liverpool.

Steamship Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk and Richmond, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co. Dec. 9, 3 P. M., off Cape May, fell in with steamship Hatteras, hence for Richmond, at anchor, having been run into by an unknown schooner, and seriously damaged. Took her in tow and towed her up to the Narrows, where the steamtug Fletcher took hold of her and towed her to the City.

Steamship Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Dec. 8, 9 A. M., exchanged signals with steamship Herman Livingston, hence for Savannah.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and City Point, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship San-Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship E. C. Knight, Dentz, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Brown.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamer Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore.

Steamer Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia.

Bark Bluenose, (of Truro, N. S.) Rittie, Antwerp 34 ds., with mdse. to Wm. F. Schmidt's Son & Co. 7th inst., 12 miles W. of Fire Island, passed ship Sacramento, of Boston, bound W., with loss of mainmast and mizzenmast. Had fine weather to lon. 69, since then has had strong N. W. gales.

Bark Stampede, (of Nassau, N. P.) Jewett, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Anchored on the Bar 8th inst., in the N. W. gale, lost an anchor.

Brig S. D. Hart, Burgess, South Amboy, with coal for Boston.

Brig Hunter, (Br.,) Ogilvie, Windsor, N. S., 20 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Nathaniel Stevens, Saunders, Bangor 17 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Doretta Kahn, Doolittle, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. J. L. White, Davis, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Clifford, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Jones, Elizabethport, with coal for Norwich.

Schr. R. T. Graham, Stoduff, Elizabethport, for Virginia.

Schr. Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, Philadelphia, for New-London.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Hildrith, Virginia, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Bangor 12 ds., with lumber.

Schr. J. B. Cunningham, Hall, Philadelphia, with coal for Wareham.

Schr. Franklin F. Randolph, Payson, Baltimore, for Hartford.

Schr. Memento, Birdsall, Virginia, having been ashore at Long Branch, not as reported. Dec. 4.

Schr. Redondo, Whittemore, Ellsworth, with staves and heading to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. George S. Weldon, Bowen, Georgetown.

Schr. J. Straun, Crawford, Philadelphia.

Schr. O. C. Acker, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Adrian, Jones, Taunton.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Wells, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Susan Stanton, Pierce, New-Haven.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Lenfield, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Henry Clay, Sears, New-Haven.

Schr. Percy, Marman, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Sarah Helen, Gear, Boston.

Schr. M. Sewell, Frisbie, Bangor 22 ds., with lumber.

Schr. N. & H. Gould, Crowell, Boston.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Gray, Porchester.

Schr. David Wasson, (new,) Jones, Bangor, lumber.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., light and clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Leo, for Savannah; Thames, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Saratoga and Yazoo, for Norfolk.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 10—Arr. steamer George Appold, from Baltimore; brigs Dove, Androssan; Uncle Sam, Mobile; Edwin, Port Johnson; A. F. Larrbee, Bangor.

Spoken—Dec. 1, lat. 42, lon. 67 40, brig Marino, from St. John, N. B., for Cuba, leaky; had thrown deck-load overboard; would return to port.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 10—Arr. steamships San Jacinto, from New-York; Tonawanda, from Philadelphia; bark E. N. Cochran, Cardenas.

Sld. steamships Virgo and Ashland, for New-York; Atlantic, for Liverpool; bark Halcyon, for New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 10—Arr. steamship Mary Sanford, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED—Steamship Hatteras, Couch, hence for City Point and Richmond; Dec. 8, 1:30 A. M. between Five Fathom Light and the Capes of Delaware, was run into by an unknown schooner; carried away quarter-boat, stove saloon and damaged bulwarks and hull, and carried away rudder ropes; laid to two hours to repair, and proceeded, when the side steam-pipes gave out and she anchored off Cape May 33 hours, when she was fallen in with by steamship Virginia, who took her in tow and brought her to this city. The schooner was probably the Ann S. Cannon, from Philadelphia for Providence, before reported.

The schr. Memento, from Virginia, with wood, which went ashore at Long Branch on the night of Dec. 1, was got off this A. M. by the New-York Submarine Company, and towed to this City by the steamer Lackawana, Capt. Waters. Her cargo was discharged at Long Branch, with the exception of about 25 cords, and she was floated off by means of empty casks. She is very much strained and damaged, and will have to go into dock for repairs.

The New-York Submarine Company have dispatched one of their steamers in search of the ship Sacramento, from Boston, reported left in distress (dismasted) by the Cunard steamer Hecla, after several unsuccessful attempts to bring her to this port.

The New-York Submarine Company's steamer Rescue has gone to the assistance of the schr. Enoch Pratt, loaded with coal, and ashore at New Inlot, Long Island.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—The schr. Superior, of Rockland, from New-York for Boston, with plaster, was fallen in with on Dec. 7, 30 miles E. S. E. of Cape Ann, in distress, having 3 feet of water in her hold. The vessel was abandoned and all hands taken off by the brig Uncle Sam, and brought to this port.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 10—Arr. steamships Juniata, from New-Orleans; Liberty, from Baltimore.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 10.—The Inman steamship City of Washington, Capt. Halcrow, which left New-York Nov. 30, touched at this port to-day, and sailed for Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 10—Evening.—The North German Lloyds steamship Bremen, Capt. Meyer, which sailed from New-York Nov. 28, arrived off Cowes at 1 o'clock P. M. to-day, and after landing her English passengers, mails and freight, sailed again for Bremen.

Marine Disasters.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—Noon.—The crew of the ship T. J. Southard, Capt. Bishop, which was before reported lost, were all saved.

The ship Thornton, Capt. Holton, which recently went ashore in the Mersey, has broken up, and is a total loss.

The ship Peter Maxwell, Capt. Feivoux, from Quebec, bound for Liverpool, went ashore on the coast of Wales, and is discharging her cargo.

Correction.

The Cable telegram in yesterday morning's papers announcing the detention at Queenstown of the Inman Line steamship City of New-York, was incorrectly rendered. The ship Yorktown, Capt. Driver, which recently left London for New-York, was disabled and obliged to return for repairs. No damage has occurred to the steamship City of New-York.

Dealing Exclusively in

CALIFORNIA WINES,

and being the only House in the Atlantic States selling the product of their own Vineyards, we can offer inducements to all who desire to purchase PURE AND GENUINE WINES, which no other House can.

FOURTEEN YEARS

spent in the Cultivation and Growth of California Wines has given us a valuable experience; and whenever our Wines are seen in comparison with others, they are acknowledged to be

THE BEST.

Our House having been officially indorsed by the California Wine-Growers' Association, and brands of our Wines accepted and indorsed by the Government Surgeons, as well as by the leading Physicians and Medical Societies in the United States, we consider it no egotism to claim that our brands are

The Standard.

Gentlemen desiring choice Dinner Wines—Invalids wishing a delicate and strengthening Wine—Clergymen seeking a pure Wine for Communion—persons needing Wine for an Evening or Wedding Party—will find in our stock all they can desire, and at much less price than foreign Wines of as good quality. An assortment of Samples sent to any address upon receipt of $3.

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,
Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey-st., New-York,
108 Tremont-st., Boston.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES,
FOR SALE AT
1,141 BROADWAY, Corner 26th-st.

All of the beautiful specimens of sewing exhibited by Wheeler & Wilson at the Paris Exposition were wrought by J. T. ELLIS, No. 1,141 Broadway.

Mr. Ellis will furnish machines and operators to families at their residences.

Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson are pleased to commend the establishment of Mr. Ellis to the public.

THE STECK PIANOS.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
are remarkable for evenness and elasticity of touch, fine and singing quality of tone, great power and durability of construction, as well as neatness of style and beauty of finish. They are acknowledged by all artists as unsurpassed.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine these pianos at the warerooms,
STECK'S HALL,
NO. 141 8TH-ST.,
BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 4TH-AV.

FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—GERMAN accordeons, flutinas, concertinas, guitars, musical boxes, the largest and cheapest assortment in the city. Also, the new chromatic scale concertina, (Bandonian,) with 88, 100 and 130 notes.
J. SAENGER, Importer,
No. 165 Essex-st., New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

HELMBOLD.

HELMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparation.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

H

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the water or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

E

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For Weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretions or Abuse, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions on the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance,

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

IMPOTENCE, FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, in one of which the patient may expire.

Who can say that they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION.

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The record of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution once affected with

ORGANIC WEAKNESS

requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

L

FEMALES! FEMALES! FEMALES!

Old or Young, Single, Married, or those Contemplating Marriage. In many affections peculiar to females,

THE EXTRACT OF BUCHU

is unequaled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa, or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion, habits of dissipation, or in the DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE. See symptoms above.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

M

Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH
CURES SECRET DISEASES

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing Strictures of the Urethra, allaying pain and inflammation so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous, diseased, and worn out matter.

THOUSANDS UPON THOUSANDS

who have been the victims of quacks, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found that they were deceived, and that the "poison" has, by the use of powerful stringents, been dried up in the system to break out in an aggravated form, and

PERHAPS AFTER MARRIAGE.

B

Use Helmbold's Extract Buchu

For all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in MALE OR FEMALE, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is the Great Diuretic,

And is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

EVIDENCE OF THE MOST RELIABLE AND RESPONSIBLE CHARACTER
WILL ACCOMPANY THE MEDICINE.

O

"PHYSICIANS," PLEASE NOTICE, we make no secret of ingredients.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care. Prepared in vacuo by

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Practical and Analytical Chemist, and sole manufacturer of

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

L

AFFIDAVIT.—Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who, being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are purely vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBERD, Alderman,
9th-st., above Race, Philadelphia.

D

PRICE $1 25 PER BOTTLE, OR SIX FOR $6 50.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation. Address letters to

H. T. HELMBOLD'S
DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
NO. 594 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Or H. T. HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 South 10th-st., below Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.

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BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITERS AND UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS,

who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation obtained by

Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Buchu.
Helmbold's Genuine Extract Sarsaparilla.
Helmbold's Genuine Improved Rose Wash.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

Cut out this advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

"Silver Tongue."

IF YOU WOULD MAKE YOUR HOME MORE CHEERFUL.
IF YOU WOULD MAKE YOUR HOME MORE ATTRACTIVE.
IF YOU WANT A HANDSOME PIECE OF FURNITURE.
IF YOU WANT A USEFUL PIECE OF FURNITURE.
IF YOU WOULD MAKE A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.
IF YOU WOULD MAKE A SPLENDID WEDDING PRESENT.
Purchase the celebrated "SILVER TONGUE" Parlor Organ of CARHART & NEEDHAM.
THEY MAKE THE BEST.
THEY MAKE THE LARGEST.
THEY ARE THE ORIGINAL INVENTORS.
THEY ARE THE PATENTEES OF ESSENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS.
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